PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Lines and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,525.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 6-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th Sept	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

EXTRA PASSENGER STEAMER!

At Special Cheap Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL CHEAP FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent, Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Quarter.	To Arrive THURSDAY
OUMBRA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
CORAMIEN	4,142	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NWRA	5,434	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiraud	15th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for the WAY by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rotors Verreo or the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

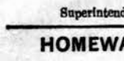
Vessels	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,118	Schultz	29th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons	Capt.	To Sail about
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, SORRAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1908.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—viz.
LINGA	2171	Mon 28th Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & Co*
DWARKA	1,695	nasr. 1st Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 25th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Sept. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Oct, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
25th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
GOERRER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Bergaglian.	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATINO	4,580	L. Manchini	13th Oct. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	13th Dec. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 905	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816: 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Nov, 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec, 1908.

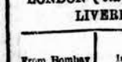
Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued,

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	529
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	462	770	439	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	443	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	853	*1135	570	*920	489	839
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey of Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Flag	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
B. City of Agra	...	...	Oct. 3	...
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 17	.....	Nov. 10
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	.....	Dec. 5
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Dec. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18
				1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Feb. 3

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHGATE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOUBABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum account amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama,	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

COX & CO..

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

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POONA RACES-1908.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20.	Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 100.
GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 30.	Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 115.
GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40.	Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x. Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The

OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.. 13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot,

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

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WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

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WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or uncertainty of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them. As unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL. A medical work on the causes and most scientific and certain means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., and the practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, accessory symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to read himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial) from the Sole Proprietors, THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 1, Bond Street, Cavendish Square, London W., or of Agents for India.

Price 4/- per bottle. Post Free.

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY,
ROUELL ROAD, LONDON.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

	Rs.	A.	
MIXED PICKLES	5	8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
ONIONS	6	4	Do.
CAULIFLOWER	5	8	Do.
CHOW CHOW	5	8	Do.
WALNUTS	6	4	Do.

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS, with patent lever lid.

PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.

Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.

BOMBAY, LIPTON BUILDING,
APOLLO STREET.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been open not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a sailor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a fresh link that the Empire has recognized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, SATURDAY, the 26th September, 1908, to POONA, leave 2nd Class 11-25, First Class 12-0. Further particulars apply to Station Superintendent.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager,
BOMBAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that until further notice the PASSENGER SHED and the SPACE within the railed enclosure at Carnac Bunder will be RESERVED for police purposes, on the occasion of the embarkation and disembarkation of Passengers by English Mail Steamers.

This order is made under sub-section (4) of section 25 of Bombay Act IV. of 1902, with the sanction of Government.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.
BOMBAY, 27TH JUNE, 1907.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1908, at 4-p. m., (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Director's Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1908.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September, to MONDAY, the 12th October, 1908, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

IN connection with the MAZAGON-SEWRI RECLAMATION, Owners and Tindals of Native Crafts now on the hard within the banks of the dam at Jackeria and Ismail Habib Bunders are hereby CAUTIONED that if they fail to REMOVE their BOATS from these Bunders by the 15th October, 1908, they will be shut in and their removal over the bank will be at their risk and expense, the Trustees of the Port being in no way responsible.

2. For the purpose of repairs and survey boats may be placed on the hard in Bellair Basin on the outside of one of the new banks until the new hard to the east of the new timber pond at Sewri is ready for use.

3 Attention is drawn to Sections 8 and 14 of the Indian Ports Act X. of 1889.

E. J. BEAUMONT, COMMANDER, R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Bombay.
PORT OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

H. H. THE MAHARANA SHRI AJITSINHJI OF DHRANGADRA MILLS CO., LD.

A MEETING of the general body of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, Solicitor, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 4-30. p. m. (Standard Time), on Saturday next, the 3rd of October, 1908 for confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 23rd September, 1908.

That in the Articles of Association of the Company and the Schedule thereto wherever the word "Bhawanbai Maganbhai and Dosabhai Dhunjibhai Desai" occur the same be deleted and in their place the word "DOSABHAI DHUNJIBHAI DESAI, MANEKLAL GHELABHAI and SORABSHAW MUNCHERSHAW" be substituted and wherever the word "Dosabhai B. Maganbhai & Co." occur in the said Article and the said Schedule the same be deleted and in their place the word "DOSABHAI S. MANEKLAL & Co."

D. D. DESAI,
One of the Directors of the above Co.,
By order of the Board of Directors of the Company.
BOMBAY, 23RD SEPT., 1908.

NAGPUR SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

DECEMBER 25RD TO 29TH (Inclusive).

COMPETITIONS for all Classes of TOURING CARS, Commercial Vehicles and Motor Bicycles, Special Railway concessions on the B.-N. Railway and G. I. P. Railway. Programme of above can be had from the Undersigned.

ALFRED E. JOYCE,
Secretary, Trials Committee.

Please Read This.

UPWARDS OF
100,000 Cases
Have already proved that the Great Indian Remedy
FOR ALL
Bilious Complaints, Indian Fevers, Indigestion, Spleen Ague, Jaundice, Piles, Costiveness, General Weakness, and every disorder depending on either Functional derangement of
THE LIVER,
OR
Obstruction of the Hepatic or Biliary Ducts
IS
Dr E J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
IN BOTTLES, RS. 1-8, 2-8 AND 4.

From Mr. W.—Dear Sir—"I suffered from Liver complaint in its most aggravated form; pain in the side, shoulder-blade and stomach; vomiting after every meal, excessive acidity in the stomach, constipated bowels and extreme debility FOR TEN YEARS. I tried all the known remedies without success and had given up hope, when as a last resource I tried your Essence of Chiretta. I have taken it for some time and am now nearly quite well. Pain in the side nearly gone, in the shoulder-blade entirely so. No vomiting, little or no acidity in the stomach, bowels relaxed, no debility, being now a stronger and better man than I have been for years."

H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes :—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban. I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico*.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order of this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

From J. A. F. MOOLTAN.—"Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount good. I had at an enlargement of the spleen and fever for a month which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm. In this I was greatly mistaken, my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week and already the colour is coming to my cheek and the TAN (through continued fever) has left my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c., as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to the testimonials valuable you have so well earned thereof the Chiretta."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S
HIPPODROME.
ESPLANADE.
Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN
7 NIGHTS ONLY 7
Commencing SATURDAY, SEPT. 26TH
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
SIR GEORGE CLARKE, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS
THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 New London Artists Direct from London, including MISS FLORENCE HAMER.
Sat., Sept. 26.—The present rage of London, W. Somerset Maugham's excellent comedy, "LADY FREDERICK."
Mon., Sept. 28.—J. M. Barrie's Brilliant Masterpiece, the Celebrated Scotch comedy, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
Tues., Sept. 29.—The screamingly funny farcical comedy, "MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH."
Wed., Sept. 30.—Weedon Grossmith's exceedingly funny farcical comedy, THE LADY OF OSTEND.
Thurs. Oct. 1.—W. G. Wills' celebrated play, "A ROYAL DIVORCE."
Fri., Oct. 2.—Marie Tempest's latest London triumph, "MRS. DOT."
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, OCT., 3RD,
"THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT"
Prices, Rs. 5, 3 and 1. Stage Boxes, Rs. 50.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence at 9-30
Plan now Open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

A BAZAAR
WILL BE HELD AT THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.
FANCY WORK, BRANPIE, ETC., TEA & REFRESHMENTS.
MUSICAL PROGRAMME.
(Arranged by MRS. D. B. BINNING.)
Open from 4-30 to 7-30. Entrance, As. 2.
Proceeds in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH
WILL OPEN SHORTLY
And undertake a new kind of advertisements.
Persons desirious of advertising through this Valuable Medium are requested to apply as soon as possible to the MANAGER, Parisian Photographic Company, Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, who is in charge of this Department.

MASSED BANDS
In aid of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION under the direction of Signor T. MASCARELLO and kindly assisted by Mr. T. H. Maloy.
COOPERAGE FOOTBALL GROUND.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH 1908,
AT 9-30 P. M.
Ground and Chairs kindly lent by the Rovers' Football Club.
ADMISSION:
Promenade, Re. 1. Seats, Rs. 2.
Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. Rose and Co., Marcks and Co., Cornaglia Brs., The Bombay Gymkhana, Commercial Gymkhana, Indo-British Institution. Ticket Office, Rovers' Football Tournament.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building sites at Chowpaty, formerly known as Panthaky's Wadi, in front of Ailbess Baug, Queen's Road, and opposite the Chowpaty Railway Crossing.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 4th October next, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the following 12 very valuable building plots:

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
1	1,163	7	986
2	1,263	8	781
3	916	9	656
4	916	10	541
5	608	11	487
6	1,046	12	750

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LAW BOOKS.

Under Instructions from the Director of Public Instruction, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room No. 24, Apollo Street, Fort, a collection of old edition of Law Books, such as Abbott's Merchant-ships and Seamen, Addison on Contract and Torts, Ameer Ali's Mahomedan Law and Law of Evidence, Anson on Contract, Arnould's Law of Marine Insurance, Benjamin on Sales, Best on Evidence, Broom's Legal Maxims, Byles on Bills of Exchange, Brett's Leading Cases on Equity, Collett on Specific Relief, Chalmer's Negotiable Instrument Act, Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, Fisher's Law of Mortgage, Gale on Easement, Lowe on Transfer of Property, Henderson's India Succession Act, Lindley on Partnership and Companies, Mayne's Treatise on Damages, Mayne's Criminal Law, Mayne on Hindu Law and Usages, Mulla's Civil Procedure, Rattigan's Tode Jurisprudence, Smith's Mercantile Law, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the books now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

A handsome, strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
A second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness, and saddle.
1 double cylinder four-seated 12 H. P. unique Motor Car, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH SEPTEMBER.

On TUESDAY, the 29th September, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, next to John Robert & Co., and above C. Jost & Co., top floor, the very valuable and neatly made artistic design household furniture by Bender, Wimbridge, Breslauer and Connor Gerrard, newly design embossed plush drawingroom suite in 10 pieces, a magnificent collection of large sized water colour pictures, engravings and Mazzotints by reputed French artists, artistically framed such beautiful pictures have hitherto not been seen in India, a complete set of Burton's world-renowned Arabian nights with illustrations (very rare), fancy cabinets and chiffoniers, sofas, marble top dressing and washhand tables single and double door almyras, tiled top teapoy, horse action saddle, 1 large silverplated centre-piece with 4 dishes majolica, jardineer, 1 very elegant large siz bungalow pattern fish bowl on brass mountings (very rare), Bohemian vases, elegant made teak and black bedstead, 1 ebonised, sweet-toned, cottage piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, Treacher's glassware, rich dinner-set for 12 persons, Singapore cane chairs, chiffoniers, large dining table, bentwood double cane chairs, rocking velvet lined easy chairs, opencarve chairs, linen silk cushion, iron safe on stand, newly design artistically made dressing and washhand tables and hanging lamps, book presses, very rich bronzeware and flower vases of English taste, marble clock, new patent hanging press, musical box, rich plated ware, spoons and forks by Walker and Hall for 12 persons, hall jardineer and telescopic lamp, screens, purdahs, icebox, nearly new China matting large meat safe, cupboard, and many other useful household articles, one lot books, sewing machine on Singers's stand, flower pots, cooking utensils, &c, &c., the property of a well-known European artist.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 2 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials given in translation). "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Gppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate, Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam Boat and Ark Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives, and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALWAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Meadows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THOSE wishing to try GENUINE PORTUGUESE PORT WINES, should, without any delay, call at PHILLIPS & CO.'S Fort Establishment and ask for either, VICTORIA, FREI AGOSTINHO, LEGITIMO. Price, Rs. 3 1/14 and 1/8 each, respectively

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—TWO ELECTRIC FITTERS. Apply to S. J. TELLERY, 4, Rutherfield Street, Fort.

WANTED.—TWO SEPOYS, young and trustworthy, able to speak and read English a little. Pay Rs. 13 and 15. APPLY personally with testimonials, to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at noon.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.
ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS
DINNER, TEA AND
REFRESHMENT WAGONS,
LIQUER AND CIGAR TRUCKS,
BOOKSTALL TRUCKS, ETC., ETC
FOR
Hotels, Messes, Clubs, Hospitals, Refreshment Room Contractors, Restaurants, &c.
Large Assortment on View.
W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboard, sideboard, sofas, easychairs, iron safe, hat and book-stands.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay the effects of the late Mogal Abdool Haji Ali, consisting of almira, cupboard, chest-of-drawers, tables, chairs, bedstead, carpenters' tools iron tank and other sundries.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's cycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
" " vis à vis.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 87 of 1904 (Sunderji Daraji vs. Dahibai.):
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.

On TUESDAY, the 29th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, the valuable and artistic designed furniture by Roberts, Dewji Canji and others, such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiter, side and corner cabinets, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cottage piano by Gabroize Knake, specially imported for Indian climate by Rose & Co., in good order, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet door chicks, jail-made carpets, glass door book cases, bookstands, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror and panel door almiras, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, hat, umbrella and gown-stands, office writing tables, Edison home phenograph, hanging lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich glassware, crockeryware and plated ware, bronze and Doulton figures, table ornaments, pasteur water filter, oil paintings, silk folding screen, floor matting, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman going home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property put on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

Under instructions Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Watson Annexe, Apollo Bunder, the following:

12 English and Bombay built Victorias, 2 Landaus, 2 Broughams, 1 Mail phaeton.
3 Phaetons of pairhorses, 2 Large phaeton, 1 shigram, dogcart, 4 omnibuses, 1 brake, 18 horses, going in harness, 1 cart, 2 bullocks, etc.

The above are on view at the Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road, Colaba.

Auction Sale of Valuable landed property at Apollo Bunder next to Esplanade Hotel Annexe.

Under instructions from Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th October 1908 at 4-30 p. m., at the premises the undermentioned landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the buildings thereon, situated on the Wellington Reclamation, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11 28 6-9 and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north-west by the passage from Apollo Bunder Road, to the Post Office stables, on or towards the south-west by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the North-east by the Post Office stables, and on or towards the south-east by the Esplanade Hotel Annexe which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9559 and by the Assessor and Collecter of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 895, and street No. 4 and are in the occupation of Messrs. F. Murgha and Co and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section No. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX. of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th September 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

Also 42 bales of loose hemp, &c.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of harda, linseed, wheat, poppyseed, juwari, bundle of baggings and books, loose steel beams, bundle of C. P. goods luggage, one wagon of common stones, playing cards, brass pots, gum, boots and shoes, canvasbags, tea, iron bars, iron dust, 2 wagons of timbers, lamp bale of twist, 2 pieces of gin machinery, bags of B. nuts, wooden timbers, brass rings, tiles, matches, 1 box of ghee, dry chillies, heaps of sweeping grains, condemned, sheets, condemned rope, waste papers and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 36 BALES COTTON YARN.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following—

By order of Messrs. Straton, Desai & Co., Agents for the Jaffarali S. and W. Co. Ld., of Surat, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Madhavchand Lalchand—

17 bales each 320 lbs. cotton yarn, No. 60.
19 bales each 320 lbs. cotton yarn, No. 16.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

The bales are open for inspection at the undersigned's Rooms.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF CURIOS DEALERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE ARTWARE AND CURIOS.

On MONDAY, the 28th, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 P.M. (S.T.), each day, at Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Kiku and Co. of High Class Japanese goods, consisting of embroidered silk crepe Kimonos, handkerchiefs, table centre'spieces, shawls, blouse pieces, embroidered screens, old and modern bronze and cloisonne vases, and bowls, satsuma flower holders, porcelain vases, toilet sets, tea services, gold and silver decorated and painted lacquered screens, panels, and panel pictures, glass bead curtains, woollen carpets, old China vases and jars, and similar other useful and presentation articles of art and curios, will be disposed off by Public Auction, to the highest bidder "without reserve" by the undersigned.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND AT WORLEE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 169 of 1908.

Janardhan Gopal ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Satiyabhamabai, widow, and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Janardhan Gopal the Special Commissioner appointed in this suit by the consent decree made therein on 24th March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the following two properties, either in one lot or in separate two lots as may be found convenient, on MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1908, at the hour of 5 p.m. (S.T.), in case the properties are sold in one lot, or at the hours of 5 and 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), respectively in case the same are sold in separate lots.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly—All that the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and Defendants in all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground situate, lying and being at Worlee, First Pakhady Road, near Ferguson Road, and known by the name of "Khayan," in the Island and Registration Sub District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 253, 253 and 254, New Nos. 12243 and 12244, and New Survey Nos. 1-3099 and 1-3355 containing by admeasurement 11-980 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Government waste or swampy ground, on or towards the West by the Dhurband or public passage, and beyond are the fields of Khushal Sadashiv and Khushal Jagannath, on or towards the North by the fields of the said Khushal Sadashiv and on or towards the South by the fields of the said Khushal Sadashiv, Waman Sadashiv, Raghoo Jamboorkar and Janardhan Gopal, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Khushal Jagannath and are now in the occupation of the defendants.

Secondly—All that the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari or Tola Land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee Road, Shamshoo Mahadev Pakhady, in the village of Worlee, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the portion of the house formerly of Wasudee Ruttansey and now belonging to his grandson Baboel Narayen, on or towards the West by a passage called Gowan, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Keshav Bhawoo and now of Abaji Babaji Shingari and on or towards the north by the property formerly of Gangajee Hoolajee and now belonging to his son Kasinath Gungajee and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 3 and are now assessed under G Ward No. 194 and Street No. 96 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the defendants.

N.B.—Although the area given in the property firstly above described is stated to be 11,990 square yards, the actual area is believed to be 9,842·5 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla and Perozshaw, Attorneys, for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realizes interest and dividends when due.
JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... ,, 15,050,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Anjung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Toky

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Marienfels 3,560 tons Captain H. Sandstedt which arriveel in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hamburg and Antwerp brought a general cargo and explosives.

THE steamer Vellore 3,168 tons Captain J. Pattie arrived in hasbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 23rd September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surrey St
H M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Barry.10-10..Africa.R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

FOREIGN NAVY.

Seeadler... ....Capt.....Meurer ... .German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 21

Pahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Zembe i..... 2115 Baker.....W & A G & Co
Brand ... .1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Olematis .....3329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Firooze ..... 2005 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Garsambe .....2207 Storer .....W & A G & Co
Inchberra.....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant .4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirtley Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar ...480 Billett .....W & A G & Co
Kirkle.....2275Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Strathfillan t...2816 Hilton .... W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Nadir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Schoufels...3610 Schroneider.....W & A Graham & Co
Strathspy.....2852 Osborn.....W & A G & Co
Vadala.....2164 Fenyra.....M M & Co
Wesrmouth ...2389 Catto .....Bombay Co
Wearbeck.....2164 Fenere .....W & A G & Co
Waroonga..... 1609 Bamber .....M M & Co
Zinn ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sinclair	3280	Oliver	N F F		Muir & Co
C&R W Hall	3203	Leary	K'chi	29-9	K N & Co
D&E Calna	3963	MacCaiblam	Antwerp	7-10	M M & Co
F Berbera	2791	Peckham	Antwerp	28-9	M M & Co
G Islami	1603	Newly	Jeddah	26-9	Bo & P S N Co
H Mozaffari	4387	Molony	Jeddah	1-10	B & P S N Co
L Bahadri	329	Fakeera	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
N City of Agra	3096	Buck	L'pool	28-9	K N & Co
M Delhi	4383	Andrews	S'ghai	20-10	P & O Co
O Moshtari	1110	Gore	Busreh	26-9	Bo & P S N Co
P Umsinga	1869	Robertson	M'borough	3-10	W&A G& Co

Offside G

Naderi	1169	Gray	Busreh	4-10	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohmed	B'nagar	26-9	B S N Co
Puri	648	Ekeer	N F		B S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Karachi	26-9	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	M'lore	28-9	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	5-10	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi	1857	Coates			N F B & P S N Co
3 St. Michall	2419	Parsell	Hull	7-10	K N & Co
5 Matin	2433	Archer	Genoa		30-9 T Morrison & Co
6 Africa	2565	Badessich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
10 & 11 Assaye	4395	Daniel	Shanghai		29-9 P & O Co
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London		26-9 P & O Co
15 Kageshima Maru	3372	Arakawa	Kobe	25-9	N Y K
16 Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	10-10	B & P S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Vellore s	Pattie	Calcutta, Sept 13

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Calcutta
	Circassia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c
	China s	Bergughian ...	Kobe, &c
	Dumra s	Cole	Persian Gulf, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
14	Nairn	Calcutta
17	Glenlyon	London
17	Walhalla	Calcutta
18	Clan Maciver	Coast
20	Maharaja	Port Blair
21	Nairung	Calcutta
22	Camberwell	London
22	Umkuzi	Natal
22	Tara	Rangoon
23	Pentakota	Negapatam

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Gorjistan, sailed from Aden on the 23rd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The P & O Company's s. s. Areadia with the homeward Mails of the 19th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 A. M., on Thursday the 24th instant.

The P & O Company's s. s. China with the outward Mails of the 18th instant passed Suez at 4 A. M., on Thursday the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 24.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—34 cwts sandalwood, D Stratton and Co; 1 case tortoise shell, R Dhunji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—242 cwts tin clipping, Towner and Co; 220 bales cotton-waste, N Peerbhoy; 376 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Berbera s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Umsinga s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton-waste, P Bhimji; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 840 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—3 cases rough garnets, J Salemahomed; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blas heck and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umsinga s—55 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Matin s—1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kageshima Maru s—10 cwts clove stems, T Canji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—125 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 100 bales piecegoods E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, U Bhowanidas.

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s—300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GLENNIE—September 15, at Hattialli, Dibrugarh the wife of C. W. Glennie, of a daughter.

HARRISON—September 18, at Coimbatore, the wife of W. H. Harrison, of a son.

M. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

EVERYBODY IS TALKING
ABOUT AND TAKING
EVERYBODY'S TONIC,
KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.
THEY SUPERSEDE
QUININE,
Tone up the whole system, prevent and cure Cold and Fever, and are harmless to the most delicate constitution.
3000 boxes sold since our machines arrived
The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence
Re. 1 per box of 100 delivered anywhere in India.
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 11-24m., 11-37a. Low water, 4-56m., 5-25a.

P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of 11th September, due to arrive at 6 a. m.

B. V. A., annual Prize distribution, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

Rovers Tournament—R. F. A., Kirkee, vs. Carabineers, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h.29-4m. p.m. ; Sept. 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, September 26.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Islam. "B" Team vs. Fort and Proprietary School. Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane 4-40 p. m. Bandmann's Hippodrome, Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Grand Promenade Concert, Massed bands, Cooperage, 9-30 p. m Bazar, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 33m. ; High water, 11-47m.; Low water, 5-29m., 5-51a.

Sunday, September 27.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises. 6h 29m.: Sun sets, 6h. 32m.; High water, 6-7m., 6-11a.; Low water, 6-1m., 6-17a.

Monday, September 28.—Arrival of Sir George Clarke, Victoria Terminus, 10-50 a.m. Public meeting to honour memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Town Hall, H. E. the Governor presiding, 6 p.m. Bandmann's Hipprodrome, Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 31m.; High water, 6-38m., 0-38a.; Low water, 6-32m., 6-43a.

Tuesday, September 29.—Special Convocation, Bombay University, for conferring degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby by H. E. the Chancellor, 5-45 p. m. Bandmann's Hippodrome, Bandmann Comedy Co., 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 1-10m., 1-7a.; Low water, 7-2m., 7-10a.

Wednesday, September 30.—Meeting of Bombay University Senate and Convocation for conferring degrees, 5-45 p.m. Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Bandmann's Hippodrome: Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Departure of Sir George Clarke, Victoria Terminus, 8-15 a.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m.; High water, 1-45m., 1-38a ; Low water, 7-32m., 7-40a.

Thursday, October 1.—Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. Bandmann's Hippodrome : Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 2 25m., 2-14a.; Low water, 8-6m., 8-17a.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had gone on leave returned to duty yesterday and presided at the Esplanade Police Court.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Kagoshima Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 A. M. on the 26th instead of the the on 24th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 P. M. on the 25th idem.

ST. ANNE'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—There will be this evening at 7 p. m. (S. T.) at the Goan Union Hall, Burrows Lane, Dabul, the Annual General Meeting of the St. Anne's Temperance Society. The Very Rev. F. Pera, Vicar General, and Governor of the Diocese of Damaun, has kindly consented to preside. All are welcome.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner for Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Amrita (60), a gateman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway. The deceased was doing duty between Sion and Matunga. On Wednesday night he was going home, walking on the railway line when he was knocked down and run over by the engine of a passing train. His body was found lying on the down line the skull being fractured. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BLOOM ARRESTED IN JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, has deputed Inspector Morris of the Bombay Police, to Johannesburg in connection with the arrest of Max Bloom, the American Jew, who failing to surrender to his bail suddenly disappeared from Bombay, when he was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on a charge of cheating. Information having been received that the man had been arrested in South Africa, Mr. Morris has been deputed there to bring him to Bombay.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday on view of the body of Anasayabai (13), a Hindu girl. The deceased used to work as a coal-labourer on board the vessels lying in the harbour, and on Tuesday night when she was returning to the shore from the harbour with several other labourers, she accidentally fell into the sea. In spite of all attempts to rescue her she could not be reached, the sea running very high at the time the body was recovered on Wednesday from a dam of the new docks. A verdict of death from accidentally falling into the sea and being drowned was recorded.

PRESENTATION TO AN OFFICER.—Yesterday, at the Central Police Office, Mr. Gell, Commissioner of Police, presented Mr. S. Favel, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, with a gold watch sent by the diamond merchants of Bombay. It will be remembered that a short time ago, Inspector Favel made two very clever arrests of the Russian thieves Kondruski and J. Bromfelt. The thieves had been a terror to the travelling public especially to diamond merchants ; and so the diamond merchants of Bombay, in appreciation of the smart captures, sent the watch to the Commissioner of Police with a request that it might be presented to Mr. Favel as a token of their appreciation of his services. The Commissioner, in making the presentation, congratulated Mr. Favel, and expressed himself highly gratified to see that the services of an officer belonging to the Force under him were appreciated so much by the public.

THE MOSQUITO.

DID you ever declare systematic war against the mosquito? asks a correspondent. I don't mean the flattening of an occasional insect on the back of your hand, or the squashing of blood-gorged but helpless specimen of a morning inside a mosquito curtain. The blood you spill isn't theirs and it is far from ornamental. What I mean is a real campaign with a view to slay thousands, sparing neither age nor sex. It is a good thing to know what are the forces arrayed against you. There is, of course, the mosquito himself :—I mean herself—for it is the female that does all the mischief. Next come the domestic servants in and out of doors, who seem to spend much of their time providing breeding places for the pest. There are the architects who put iron tanks on the roofs of houses and factories, the gardeners who leave water in pots until it swarms with wrigglers awaiting their wings and, finally, there is the Corporation Conservator of tanks, open wells, puddles and fountains, the breeding places of mosquitoes by the crore. The Bombay Corporation is a body of very ignonorant men with a sprinkling of really fine fellows among them, but when it comes to voting! The mosquitoes have it every time. 'When any one of them reads this, he will pat himself on the—Equator—and say "Aha'. I "the" finest felow of the lot. So the man who tries conclusions with this redoubtable insect. The "Mother of malaria," has a big job before him. If conversation flags at the club—at dinner—anywhere—just turn on the mosquito and the means used for its destruction. Every one has something to say. An old friend of mine began his experiences during the mosquito plague twenty years ago, when people had to go straight from dinner to bed to escape from the enemy. He burnt insect powder and "cones" in his room until he got a sore throat, but the pests arrived every day as fast as they were killed. The curious thing was that while they were thick on Malabar and Cumballa Hills they were rare in Grant Road. And when they disappeared on Bombay Island, they swarmed at Uran. If one would live in a closed room, relief would be easy, but that is impossible in India. The use of wire netting in doors and window openings is also effective, but costly, and few people will pay for it. I have tried many of the remedies that are so confidently advertised, but with indifferent success. Lemon grass oil, recommended as a certain remedy succeeded only until the oil evaporated

Tapier Moure which claims to kill every kind of insect, and which acquired such notoriety during the trial of Mrs. Maybrick, did not account for a single mosquito. It seems to be only good for killing husbands. Kerosine rubbed over the exposed portions of the skin is strongly recommended by some people, but it has got a bad name through the use of the cheap, instead of the best oil. The former on account of imperfect purification will burn a thin skin, and cause more irritation than the mosquito. My friend Smith does not mind a little annoyance so long as he can hit back. He will watch a mosquito perforate the back of his hand until the trunk is well inserted. Then by closing his fist he draws the skin tight, imprisons the fly, and then flicks it off minus its weapon, which is left sticking. But his particular pride is his mosquito racket, made from a good big Chinese fan with a wire frame. He cut out the silk, and inserted mosquito net so that, when waved through the air, it causes no current. The unwary enemy that comes within reach is met with cutting stroke that generally removes a leg or a wing at least, and "that" mosquito no longer counts. Any other fan would only drive it out of reach. Smith offered his idea to Mr. Rane, the fan-maker at Juvem, off Andheri, but he did not rise to the occasion. Smith says if the fan maker had taken up his idea and worked it with energy, he would now be rolling in wealth, for who would not take pleasure in killing mosquitoes. It is superior to Ping-Pong. Brown does not agree with Smith; he is an accountant, and Malthusian. They have frequent fights at the club and this is the reason that each finds the other's society indispensable. The mosquito is their favorite subject, for Brown says it is India's greatest benefactor. Now that internal war is stopped and plague is almost overcome, what is to control the reckless multiplication of the people. They breed like rabbits (Brown said bugs) and the fever miscalled malarial, which is communicated by the mosquito is the last check. Remove this and where are you? Then discussions carried on with much ready wit, increase the consumption of drinks among the listeners and this is an immediate benefit—for the club. I must get one of Smith mosquito cutters, which will please him and amuse me and as it wont disturb Brown's population system they will both remain my friends.

THE marriage of Colonel R. F. Clothier, Indian Army, and Miss Margaret Bell, daughter of the late Mr. J. A. Bell, of Dimbula, and of Mrs. Macdonnell, of Braybrooke Lodge, Colombo, will take place at St. Peter's Church, Fort Colombo, on the 14th October.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE following is the Directors 'report on the work of the Alexandra Native Girl's English Institution during the year 1907.

At the commencement there were 130 pupils on the roll; there were 35 admissions during the year, but the total of these numbers dwindled to 126 at the close of the year. This decrease is to be accounted for by the unhealthy state of Bombay after the unusually heavy rainfall of last year which necessitated many of the pupils or their parents leaving Bombay for a change. Of the above number, the majority, as usual, was composed of 101 Parsees ; of the rest there were 23 Hindus, 1 Israelite and 1 Mahomedan.

The results of the last Matriculation Examination as regards the Alexandra Institution were fairly satisfactory. Of five pupils sent up the following three successfully passed, obtaining high marks :—Tehemina H. Khambatta 376 marks, Gulbai J. Bahadhurji 368 marks, Kesarbai Ramrao Sanzgiri 310 marks.

The second of these young ladies carries off the Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee Science Scholarship of Rs. 174 tenable for one year, and a Silver Medal. As some proof of the thorough manner in which the Alexandra Institution pupils are prepared to enable their further proseeuting their studies satisfactorily, it may be recorded that of the five pupils who passed the Matriculation in 1906 ftom this Institution, four passed their Previous Examination, in Arts last year, whilst the fifth only failed through illness preventing her attending to all the papers.

The work of the pupils in the Drawing Class shows very good progress as will be seen from the following facts :—Ten girls appeared for the 1st Grade Examination, of whom eight passed ; two went up for the Second Grade Examination and both passed ; as to the Third Grade Examination it was the first time this year that pupils from this Institution were prepared for it. Four were sent up and all were successful. These results may be pronounced to be very satisfactory and this Institution is to be considered fortunate in possessing as its Teacher of Drawing so talented and painstaking an artist as Miss Jaiji Kuverji Nazir. The Drawing Class of the Institution where painting is also taught, is open to others than the regular pupils who may be desirous of profiting by Miss Nazir's teaching.

Frequent changes of teachers had, in the early part of the year, left the Music Class somewhat backward. The Institution is however happy in obtaining during the year under review the services of Miss N. Plunkett, as its Music Instructor. She is an Associate of the London Trinity College of Music and one of the most promising of pupils of the well-known Mr. Edgar Faulkner. Her efficient teaching has enabled the Intitution's sending up two pupils for the Junior Trinity College of Music Examination held in Bombay in November last. Both have passed the same. Their names are—Dhunbai Jehanghir M. Cursetjee and Velbai Devji Chothanee. In the Alexandra Institution curriculum of studies, special attention is paid to physical culture. The class for Calisthenics together with musical drill is under the skilled direction of Miss Short who is Leader of the Goldsmith's Institution and holder of the several gold, silver, bronze madals, etc., and has already won for herself a name as a thoroughly competent teacher of gymnastics in its various branches. The effects of properly directed physical culture such as is available in this Institution are easily observable and are undoubtedly beneficial to our girls and young women.

In the annual competition in 1907 for the Mary Carpenter Memorial Scholarships founded by the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association and awarded under the supervision of the Educational Department, the Alexandra Institution has again done well and satisfactorily. The only two scholarships of Rs. 6 a month that are awarded are both won by Gulbai Jamsetjee Bahadhurjee and Velbai Devji Chothanee —pupils of the Alexandra Institution. Besides these, one scholarship of Rs. 3 a month is won by Tehemina Cursetjee Gazdar. Besides these scholarships, the same Association yearly awards a special prize for the best English Essay to be competed for by pupils of all the Anglo-Vernacular High Schools for Girls in Bombay. In 1906 this prize was won by a Hindu pupil of the Alexandra Institution, and the Directors have the pleasure to note that this prize for 1907 has also been carried off by Kesarbai Ramrao Sanzgiri of this school. It was delivered to her at the last Annual General Meeting of the abovementioned Association held at Government House on 17th March, 1908.

All the examiners, in making their written Reports, uniformly express themselves in terms of praise and satisfaction bot has regards the progress of the pupils as well as the skill, abilities and care with which instruction is imparted by the Lady Superintendent Miss Katherine M. Burn, B.A., and her several assistants. The Directors have much pleasure in here recording their hearty thanks to the several examiners for the kindness and great courtesy with which they each and all undertook and performed so laborious a task as examining the numerous pupils of this Institution.

The Report of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Bombay, Mr. K. A. Bala, B. A., who made his annual inspection on the 9th January this year is as favourable as in previous years. The Inspector finds the Alexandra Institution permises "well lighted, well ventilated and the whole neat and healthy" and the school "well equipped with necessary furniture and appliances" besides "ample provision for physical exercise and recreation." The teaching staff is pronounced to be full and competent, and under very careful supervision. He awards the same grant for the primary standards as last year, viz., Rs. 395.

The Alexandra Institution still continues to depend on the liberal support of an appreciative and intelligent public to make ends meet and allow of its being maintained as efficaciously and successfully as it has hitherto been. The Directors, therefore, whilst gratefully acknowledging the undermentioned donations received during the last financial year, cannot but express their regret that the year under review has been the most meagre on record in this respect. They however hope that this bad year will be fully compensated for by more liberal help during the current year of the school work:—From Dr. Jijibhai P. Nicholson Rs. 50; from Dinsha F. Mulla, Esq., Solicitor, Rs. 100 ; from Bai Aymai Dhanjibhai Shroff, Rs. 100.

The annual Statement of Income and Expenditure for 1907-08, with comparative figures for the four preceding years, is attached to this Report. A reference to it will show that there is a deficit of Rs. 246-5-8 between income and expenditure, not counting the cost of the annual prizes, which has not yet been disbursed, owing to the usual annual distribution of prizes having been delayed this year beyond the 31st March. This deficit, which would in effect amount to near upon Rs. 800 if the prizes account had been included in the year's expenditure, is accounted for by loss incurred of two months' rent (Rs. 140 per month) not having been recovered owing to the default of our last tenant, for the premises being vacant for a month and a half and to the extra expense incurred in putting the ground floor in properly tenantable repair, and the large falling off in donations as above noticed.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The storm in the Bay appears to be approaching the Circars Coast, but is still a considerable distance from land. It has now moved far enough West to permit the winds from the Bay to penetrate Deltaic Bengal, where clouds have increased and a few falls of rain have occurred, while the rainfall has increased considerably in Burma, being general except in the Northern Districts.

The storm is also exerting a greater influence on the Arabian Sea current and the rainfall has been nearly general on the central Madras Coast, Madras, the Deccan and Mysore and local in the rest of the Deccan and on the West Coast.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoi, two inches ; Moulmein, three ; Toungoo, one ; Yamethin, Akyab, Narayanganj, and Waltair, one and a half ; Hanamokanda, Cuddapah, Raichur and Bijapur, three-quarters ; Bellary, half ; Calicut, one.

Skies are still clear over Central Northern India, excluding Deltaic Bengal and moderately clouded elsewhere.

Humidity is in defect in the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and Gujarat ; temperature is generally normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Madras, the Deccan, South Hyderabad, the Central Madras Coast and local rain in Upper Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Assam and South India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower; Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—More rain wanted generally. Rabi sowing progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Amraoti.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Khamgaon.—Seasonable. Unusually hot. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants in flower.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Unusually hot. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dholera.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Looks like rain.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains prospects improving. Crop prorpects generally good.

Bellary.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Espla-nade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	72·69	69·28	69·35	52·40
Wednesday, 23rd September	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total.....	72·69	69·28	69·35	52·40
Up to same date last year...	92·17	97·00	98·05	99·46

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 24.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	63·32	46·79	90·23

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear but the amount of moisture in the air has increased and is to-day in excess at Lahore. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Sirsa and Ambala. Winds are northerly at Rawalpindi south-easterly at Ambala and southerly at Lahore; while Sirsa and Delhi have calms.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is much drier than usual at Jhansi and Allahabad. Maximum temperature has risen at Allahabad where it is now still in excess, and the minimum continues to remain slightly below normal at Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad. Winds are westerly to north-westerly at Agra, Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the air contains less amount of moisture than usual at Karachi and Jaipur. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Jaipur. Winds are north-westerly at Karachi and Jaipur while Ajmer and Kotah have calms.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the division excepting Central India West. Humidity has decreased and is to-day in large defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is from 4° to 9° in excess generally, minimum is normal except for a defect at Indore. Winds are northerly in Cutch and at Neemuch, north-easterly in North Gujarat, southerly at Surat, while calms prevail elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the whole division. Humidity is considerably below the average. Day temperature has fallen at Hoshangabad and risen at Khandwa where it is now in excess. Night temperature is normal except for a defect at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Khandwa. Winds are northerly to north-eastesly at Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Karwar has had 0·32 inch of rain and Mormugao light showers. Skies are lightly to heavily clouded, Humidity has decreased and is generally normal. Temperature is fairly normal. Winds are southerly and south-easterly throughout.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and local in Hyderabad, chief amount being 0·84 inch at Bijapur. Cloud has decreased and skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal except for an excess in the night temperature at Belgaum. Winds are westerly in the Central part and also at Hyderabad and north easterly at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The barometer still continues to fall on the Kathiawar Coast and pressure is relatively low there as well as in the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and on the Malabar Coast. Local showers may be received in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (23rd)	94·1	81·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (23rd)	90·8	82·1	...	0·00
Multan	100·8	70·0	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	91·9	...	...	43·16
Lahore	96·4	68·7	...	30·40
Sirsa	99·3	69·6	...	21·04
Ambala	94·3	64·0	...	17·00
Delhi	96·2	...	...	37·60
Agra	96·0	73·0	...	32·89
Mainpuri	98·3	69·0	...	24·78
Jhansi	96·0	74·5	...	34·61
Cawnpore	95·9	69·0	...	32·40
Allahabad	97·1	71·0	...	32·44
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	91·5	74·5	...	5·61
Ajmer	91·4	69·7	...	33·11
Jaipur	98·7	70·1	...	35·01
Kotah	95·5	75·1	...	39·62
Bhuj	96·6	78·0	...	11·45
Dwarka	86·8	80·2	...	13·35
Veraval	87·7	78·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	98·4	72·2	...	17·92
Bhavnagar Para	99·6	77·0	...	23·96
Surat	96·1	77·1	...	46·02
Ahmedabad	101·6	77·7	...	32·51
Deesa	103·3	72·9	...	37·43
Neemuch	94·0	66·8	...	24·01
Indore	93·1	66·1	...	24·18
Jubbulpore	...	68·3	...	57·26
Sangor	90·6	70·5	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	92·1	67·9	...	36·34
Khandwa	95·2	69·1	...	18·61
Akola	93·2	73·6	...	...
Amraoti	91·3	73·3	...	30·45
Nagpur	92·6	73·6	...	47·17
Chanda	91·0	76·0	0·05	57·66
Bhpur	90·2	77·6	...	45·59
Bombay	86·2	78·0	...	52·40
Ratnagiri	83·3	74·9	0·01	82·76
Mormugao	82·5	74·7	0·10	106·22
Kasarwr	83·3	...	0·32	133·62
Malegaon	90·4	70·1	...	12·28
Ahamednagar	86·4	70·0	0·19	15·80
Poona	88·0	68·3	0·03	19 06
Sholapur	88·3	72 4	0·14	23·68
Bijapur	83·2	70·7	0·84	12·26
Belgaum	80·3	72·1	0.14	52·82
Aurangabad	89·2	70·2	...	18·31
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·4	73·7	...	...
Hyderabad	87·8	73·2	0·12	23·49
Mangalore	83·2	73·4	0·17	140·78
Calicut	77·8	73·1	1·04	92·30
Cochin	85·7	74·8	0·18	73·42
Colombo	84·0	76·0	0·12	9·01
Masulipatam	86·8	76 1	0·33	17·47
Bellary	88·0	72 3	0·53	8·44
Cuddapah	85·7	74·8	0·87	15 82
Madras	86·0	77·0

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE HOARDS OF INDIA.

"THE PIONEER":—When Sir Ernest Cable wrote to the "Times" to suggest that the capital expenditure on Indian Railways might well, in these days of comparative enlightenment, be met from Indian sources, and that the unsunned gold and silver of Indian hoards might at last be put to a safe and lucrative use, the "Times"—perhaps because it was the Recess,—devoted a leader to saying with rhetorical amplification, that the difficulty is to get people with the miserly instinct to invest. In India not only are commercial speculations, for the most part in the hands of foreigners, but the mass of even educated people still believes in visible wealth, still values gold and silver for their intrinsic worth and not as means of credit and exchange, and cannot understand that the richest man is not he who has amassed coin, but he who has command of wise and profitable investment. An anonymous correspondent, apparently an Anglo-Indian, who has not forgotten his Horace, wrote to remind readers of the "Times" that India has had the reputation of hoarding specie and coins these two thousand years. Even in Roman times the millionaire was apostrophised as

Intactis opulentior
Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiae.

A secular habit of that sort is not to be abolished in a day, or a year, and the fashion of investing so facile and indeed inevitable to the European is no more easily learned than the fashion of wearing trousers or petticoats. There has been no lack of examples. Not only have Anglo-Indians invested capital profitably in the East, but whenever an estate comes under the paternal management of the Court of Wards the surpluses of the minority are wisely placed in securities which yield a lasting gain. Yet the investments are not usually maintained when the minor comes by his own. Part is squandered, part hoarded. For the instinct of hoarding is not necessarily miserly. The Indian landowner is usually generous enough in his own way; but ancient tradition requires him to make provision for the future by laying up treasure in a truly Biblical fashion. The risks of commercial investment, the entrusting of hard-won rupees to strangers, seem little better than gambling, and gambling in a mysterious and inexplicable fashion. For the Indian always has gambled from the time of the Pandava brothers down to our own day. But that is gambling aboveboard, putting your stakes openly on the table, and visibly risking your money on the turn of tangible dice. Custom blinds us to the strangeness of the extraordinary system of credit and natural trust which has sprung up in the West. We consult share lists, framed by men unknown to us, and relating to enterprises of whose nature we are totally ignorant. We see in print that this company or that is yielding certain profits, or that its shares are selling at a price which strikes us as being advantageous. And many a man who would not lend twenty pounds at interest to his closest friend will invest fifty times as much in a concern of which he has only read in his newspaper. Experience shows that, though he runs a certain risk, the risk is worth incurring, and on this system is heaped up the great mass of capital and credit on which the wealth of the great Western cities is built up. We are accustomed to the system from our childhood. We may not understand it in all its details, any more than the average churchgoer understands the theology of his pastor and teachers. But we have mostly a practical knowledge of investment, and though we know that the stock-broker and the company-promoter must have each his profit, we know also that he obtains it only by supplying the investor with a reasonable return on his investments. In short, shares have become as much commodities, as much matters of sale and purchase, as manufactured goods; and banks and exchanges are the shops where such commodities are bought and sold. It is not merely that Indian purchasers are few and timid, but that the means of making purchases are wanting. The same thing may be seen in the buying and selling of ordinary commodities. There is little that the European requires in the ordinary bazaar: while the average Hindu dweller in the Indian mofussil has not yet learned to need the costly commodities which fill the shelves of the great shops of Calcutta and Bombay. As Conington translates his Horace.—

"Money, root of ill,
Doubt it not, still grows apace;
Yet the scant heap has somewhat looking still"

That something is undoubtedly credit and mutual trust. It is a hopeful sign, in its way, that the "swadeshi" movement should have led Bengali gentlemen of property, for instance, to start soap manufactories and flour mills and so forth. But a better sign still, and one that has perhaps been too much ignored, is the tendency to invest capital in Anglo-Indian enterprises and to join in partnership with Anglo-Indian merchants and manufacturers. That is the best and most practical way of obtaining experience in the art of creating wealth.

Whether it is a good thing for the East to learn the Western method of competitive existence is another question. Republican America is beginning to discover that the command of accumulated capital and credit may give a man a power as dangerous to himself and to others as political power. We have abolished legalised slavery but have not yet discovered how to mitigate the horrors of the economical slavery which condemns the "submerged tenth" to a social degradation worse than anything that Eastern poverty yields. In the West the Socialist pleads for a more equal distribution of wealth, and the Individualist, more or less reluctantly, replies that one of the conditions of the creation of wealth is that the inventor and the organiser shall have the full reward of his toils, his anxieties and his risks. It is to be hoped that the last word has not been said as to the economical development of the West, and that the slums of Whitechapel are not the necessary concomitant of the riches and luxury of Mayfair. There is no lack of generous charity in the West-end. But there is, it must be admitted, a certain callousness in the enjoyment of wealth which is not wholly compensated for by the mere bestowal of doles. In the new hopefulness which stirs the veins of young India, our Indian fellow-subjects are apt to believe that they are at least the equals of Europeans in practical, in political, and in social wisdom. So may it be. The European philosopher and statesman must humbly admit that the social life of European countries, and even of the freer and less embarrassed communities of the new world, displays many problems which at present seem insoluble. Old age pensions and such devices, extravagantly expensive as they are, are but sops to Cerberus, a mere laying out of "conscience money," a reluctant and listful admission that the present system is not wholly equitable. Every day we make slow approaches in the social sphere to what Napoleon desired in military life—"la carriere ouverte aux talens." Our educational system is being recast so as to give a chance to all clever and industrious boys and girls to better their social and economical status. But that merely extends the area of competition and so makes it fiercer, and those who fail meet with the old penalty of rags, and destitution, and degradation. The old contrast between rich and poor remains, and indeed seems accentuated. Yet the general average of comfort and education is steadily raised, and the proportion of well-to-do people is increased. The problem is to provide a living wage for the humblest workers without pauperising them. It is a difficult problem, made the more difficult by the fact that in classes of society conventionally called higher, there are "rentiers" and such, who do no manner of work, and yet are regarded as dependent paupers.

As a matter of fact our economical and social system was not deliberately created, but has grown slowly and obscurely from historical causes even now not well understood. It has resulted in great wealth, in a remarkable diffusion of comfort, and, unhappily, in such apparently hopeless poverty as is unknown in simpler and less highly organised societies. Many of the aspirations of modern India are really rather economical than political. We are told that India is a poor country, and too often Indian poverty is attributed to an alien government. Yet it is plain that it is a government which places no obstacles in the way of economical development. Under it many Europeans, Parsis, Jews, Marwaris and others have built up colossal fortunes. Is India ripe for an extension of credit? Once more, as the classical correspondent of the "Times" quotes

Scilicet improbae
Crescunt divitiae; tamen
Curtae nescio quid semper abest rei.

A BISHOP AND SOCIALISM.

The "STATESMAN":—Not long ago Bishop Welldon, as Dean of Manchester, presided over a debate on Socialism, in the Free Trade Hall, between Mr. Victor Grayson and Mr. Joyson Hicks. His part in the debate was to maintain order and see fair play, but he has since been stimulated to express his own opinions on the Socialistic controversy. As most of those who knew Bishop Welldon when he was in Calcutta, would be likely to imagine, he is not a Socialist, and his criticisms of the essential proposals of the Socialist Party are cogent and clearly put. He began by going a long way towards conciliating his opponents by admitting that there was much to be said for extending the functions of the State in certain directions, and declared himself a believer in the advantages of municipal control of water and gas and electricity, while half-inclined also to support national control of railways. These, however, are not the essence of Socialism. The root principle of Socialism is the socialization of all the means of production and distribution. As Bishop Welldon pointed out, this cannot be done without the confiscation of an enormous mass of property now owned by private persons. Some Socialists have been childish enough to suggest that the State should pay for the property which it takes; but if it takes all the property, no means of payment would be left. At present when the State buys out a railway company, it issues bonds to the owners of the company in exchange for their property. These bonds bear interest, and the previous railway shareholders become annuitants of the State. That is fair enough; but under Socialism, rent and interest are to disappear altogether. It is therefore clearly impossible to issue interest bearing bonds so that there would be no means whatever of compensating private owners for the property taken from them. Another point on which Bishop Welldon rightly laid stress was the tyranny which must inevitably result if the Government became the universal employer. He showed how the tendency in all professions was for the profession itself to become conservative and he fairly argued that there was no reason to believe that the profession of Government service would be subject to any different law. As we all know, Government officials already have a well-deserved reputation for obstructiveness. That feeling of professional conservatism undoubtedly tends to grow as Government departments grow more unwieldy, and we can therefore dimly conceive the impossibility of securing any progress at all if the whole of the myriad activities of a modern community were subject to the control of an all-pervading officialism. Bishop Welldon went on to point out, what is so constantly forgotten by Socialist orators, that many—we might safely say most of the evils from which men suffer are due to men themselves. It is not environment which is always the cause of distress or sorrow; it is the failure of the individual man to discharge his individual duty. Socialists meet this objection, when it is brought against them, by declaring that under Socialism, human nature will be changed, and that we shall all become perfect. Human nature does not change in a day. For over 2,000 years, as Bishop Welldon pointed out, Christian ministers have been doing their best to improve human nature. The progress they have achieved does not appear to be very great. Perhaps in some respects the average man is better than he was 2,000 years ago, but not so much better that we can fairly assume that his nature is on the road to become perfect. Human imperfections will continue to the end of the time, and therefore our social system must be based on the recognition of these imperfections, and not on the hope of human perfectibility. The essential advantage of the individualistic system of the organization of industry is that it utilizes the individual man's selfishness for the advantage of the whole community. A man who is working for himself under the existing organization of society is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, also working for others. He can only secure his own profit by considering the wants of his customers and thus contributes to their happiness while thinking only of his own. Under Socialism, on the other hand, no opportunity of private profit would continue to exist. All men would have their allotted duties under State regulation. They might indeed be punished if they failed to discharge those duties, but they could not be rewarded for discharging them well, for the essence of Socialism is that all work is to be equally paid. The only hope therefore of making a Socialist system of society work at all, lies in the assumption that every man would be so unselfish as to do his best for the good of his fellowman; and that assumption the experience of mankind has proved to be unsound.

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THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 22nd September give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Barani crops flourishing in Karachi, Kotri and Kohistan talukas. Harvesting of jowari completed in Mirpur Batoro taluka and of bajri in progress in Mirpur Sakro taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Mirpur Sakro and Ghorabari talukas. Fodder supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Standing kharif crops generally flourishing, but jowari in Mirpur, Pano A'kil and Rohri talukas damaged by insects. Irrigation of lands for rabi cultivation nearly completed and ploughing commenced. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

LARKANA.

Standing kharif crops flourishing, except jowari which is damaged by excessive moisture and insects in parts of Larkana taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

HYDERABAD.

Standing kharif crops generally flourishing; but cotton, jowari and bajri already damaged by floods in Hyderabad and Tando, Alahyar talukas and rice in Badin and Dero Mohbat talukas, Kharif crops slightly damaged by insects in parts of Nasrat, Shahdadpur, Moro, Kandiaro and Sakrand talukas. Harvesting of jowari, bajri and rice commenced in Hyderabad, Tando Bago and Dero Mohbat talukas, Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Dero Mohbat, Nasrat, Moro and Naushahro talukas. Fodder and water supply adequate. Cattle generally in good condition.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Transplantation of rice completed. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Jowari and sesamum in Jacobabad taluka, sesamum in Thul taluka, sesamum and bajri in Kandkot taluka and jowari in Kashmor taluka damaged by insects and grasshoppers. Area sown 2 per cent. less than normal. Fodder supply adequate. Cattle sufficient and in good condition, Drinking water supply sufficient. Water sufficient in all Government canals.

THAR AND PARKAR.

Standing kharif crops in good condition. Harvesting of early bajri commenced in Pithoro, Umarkot and Diplo talukas. Area under Egyptain cotton about 3,000 acres. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

AHMEDABAD.

More rain needed. Sowing of cotton in progress in Dhandhuka taluka, of jowari, cotton and sesamum in Dholka taluka, and of cotton, sesamum and castor-oil seeds in Viramgam taluka. Transplantation of rice in progress in parts of Sanand, Viramgam and Dholka talukas. Sowing of rabi maize commenced in parts of Modasa petha. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Viramgam and Sanand talukas, Harvesting of bajri commenced in Daskroi and Dholka talukas and of bairi and maize in Modasa petha. Bajri, jowari and cotton in Dhandhuka and Sanand talukas and Gogha petha, bajri, jowari, cotton and rice in Viramgam and Parantij talukas, bajri, jowari and rice in Daskroi taluka, and bajri, maize, jowari and sesamum in Modasa petha in good condition. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks adequate. Prices of cereals and cotton falling.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rainfall sufficient. More rain needed for late sown and rabi crops. Sowing of bajri completed. Rice and minor crops in good condition. Maize has suffered in low-lying grounds owing to excessive rain. Fodder supply good and sufficient. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water supply adequate Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

More rain needed. Early sown bajri being harvested. Well water being used for transplanting tobacco and for irrigating rice and hill millets where possible. All but early sown kharif crops beginning to suffer from drought. Rabi prospects not bright. Grazing abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition, Drinking water supply adequate. Irrigation tanks not well filled.

BROACH.

Rainfall sufficient in all talukas. Standing cotton, rice, sesamum, jowari, bajri and mixed crops flourishing in all talukas. Weeding continues throughout the district. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in all talukas, and sowing commenced in Broach and Anklesvar talukas and Mansot petha. Area under kharif crops normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district and Native States. Weeding continues throughout the district and Native States. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient. Irrigation tanks filled. Price of jowari 9 seers 11 chataks, of bajri 8 serrs 13 chataks, of wheat 6 seers 8 chataks and of rice 5 seers 8 chataks per rupee. Price of grass Rs. 2 per 100 lbs. Quantity of foodgrains purchasable per rupee at Surat 35 per cent. less than normal.

THANA.

Rainfall good and sufficient throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding nearly completed. Area sown approximately normal Fodder supply adequate. Drinking water supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of principal staples of the district generally stationary though gradually going down in Wada taluka.

KOLABA.

Rainfall good and sufficient. Standing crops in good condition. Rice crop in ear. Weeding in progress. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal. Price of rice at Alibag 8 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Alibag 23 per cent. less than normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Rainfall general and beneficial throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of early crops in progress. Prospects good. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stocks adequate.

KANARA.

Rain needed everywhere Crops withering in some places. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Harvesting of cardamoms and betelnuts commenced. Transplantation and weeding continue in some places. Rice crop in ear in below-ghat talukas and in Sirsi and Haliyal talukas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient Drinking water-supply adequate.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rainfall insufficient in the north-western part of Dhulia taluka, the eastern and south-eastern parts of Nandurbar taluks, and the whole of Sakri taluka. More rain needed. Sowing of cotton continues in Navapur petha. Weeding nearly completed. Harvesting of bajri and sesamum commenced in parts of Shirpur taluka and sesamum in in Shahada and Sakri talukas. Bajri crop withered in the eastern and south-eastern portions of Nandurbar taluka, Standing crops in good condition except in the eastern and south-eastern portion of Nandurbar taluka and the north-western portion of Dhulia taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Taloda and Nandurbar talukas. Locusts appeared in parts of Nandurbar taluka but did no damage. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficint. Water for irrigation adequate.

NASIK.

Rain urgently needed everywhere except in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas and western part of Kalvan taluka, where it is excessive. Standing crops suffering for want of rain in Malegaon and Baglan talukas, damaged by excessive rain in the western portion of Kalvan taluka and in fair condition elsewhere. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets completed in Igatpuri, Peint and Nasik talukas, Weeding in progress in all talukas except Malegaon where it is completed. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Green grass available everywhere except in Malegaon, Baglan and Yeola talukas. Fodder-supply scarce in Nandgaon, Yeola Chandor and Malegaon talukas.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Week's rainfall beneficial to standing crops and useful for rabi sowing, which is postponed on account of rain in some talukas. Fodder-supply inadequate. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rainfall sufficient and useful throughout the district. Standing kharif crops in good condition throughout the district. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in the Maval tract. Sowing of jowari commenced in the eastern part. Fodder-supply deficient in Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas where it will improve by recent rain. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Maval Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels but will improve by recent rainfall. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

Rainfall general and beneficial to standing crops as well as for rabi sowing. Standing crops in good condition. Rabi sowing in progress in all talukas except Barsi, where lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder-supply adequate but dear. Green grass available everywhere. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved generally. Water for irrigation adequate. Supply of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Week's rain general throughout the district and most timely for standing kharif crops and rabi sowing. Weeding almost completed. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khatav taluka. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 52 per cent. less than normal. Rates of wages 3 to 6 annas. No abnormal demand for labour. No emigration. Public health generally good. General condition of labouring classes fair.

BIJAPUR.

Rain general and beneficial except in Badami taluka where more rain needed for rabi sowing. Standing kharif crops improved by recent rain. Sowing of jowari and cotton in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Bijapur, Bagevadi, Hungund, Sindgi and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States. Kadbi very dear. Green grass available. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indi taluka. Cattle in fair condition, Drinking water insufficient in Bijapur and Badami talukas. Water-supply in irrigation tanks improving in Bijapur talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Rain most beneficial in Athni and Parasgad talukas and useful elsewhere. More rain needed. Standing crops withering in parts of Gokak taluka and Murgod petha and in fair to good condition elsewhere. Rabi sowing continues in Chikodi, Athni and Parasgad talukas. Harvesting of minor kharif crops in progress in Murgod Petha. Weeding continues. Prospects generally fair. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

Rainfall useful to standing crops in black soil talukas. More rain badly needed in seven talukas. Rice crop in good condition. Jowari crop improving in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas, but withering for want want of sufficient moisture in four talukas. Sowing of cotton continues in three talukas, and retarded in four talukas for want of sufficient rain. Area sown with kharif crops somewhat less than normal. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Rainfall sufficient and beneficial. Weeding nearly completed. Cotton crop flourishing. Prospects good. Estimated outturn fair. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

More rain needed. Bajri, rice and sesamum have germinated in Kodinar, Kalol, Nanchhal, Varghat and Bareda Mahals. Bajri crop estimated at 12 annas in Bhimkutta. Cotton being resown in Sinor Mahal. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Choranda, Velachha. Sinor and Vijapur Mahals. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply adequate

PALANPUR.

Kharif crops generally in good condition, though damaged to some extent. Sowing of cotton in progress in Santalpur Thana and of jowari and castor-oil seeds in Radhanpur State. Area sown normal. Weeding nearly completed in Wao State. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

CUTCH.

More rain generally needed. Sowing of jowari completed in Nakhtrana and continues in Bhachu, Anjar, Mandvi and Jakhau. Standing crops generally in good condition, but bajri slightly damaged by insects in parts of Mandvi taluka. Area under kharif crops 22 per cent above normal in Bhuj and normal in Khadir. Weeding in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

MAHI KANTHA.

Standing crops in fair condition. Threshing of millet in progress. Supply of fodder and water adquate. Agricultural stock in good condition.

REWA KANTHA.

Standing crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Sowing of sesamum in progress. Harvesting of bajri and maize commenced in Lunawada State. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient.

THE LADIES' CORNER

LARGE HATS OR SMALL.

Is the abnormally large hat to obtain during the winter? The question has been asked, and one takes counsel with the experts before answering, writes our lady correspondent. The conclusion to be arrived at seems that both very big hats and quite small toques will be worn, and that only the hopelessly dowdy or the determinedly individual will patronise the happy mean. A look round Paris ateliers shows that small hats are being put on the market, and the assurance is given that some of the most exclusive women, weary of the too-great favour shewn to the spreading chapeau, are ordering toques only. Observations elsewhere indicate that the huge hat will go through the winter with us, though the toque may be used for mornings and really quiet occasions.

IN FAVOUR OF SIZE.

There are several reasons why the large hat should enjoy longer than a brief summer of popularity. It is much more important looking than the medium-sized hat or brimless toque, it lends a finish to a full dress toilette that no small hat can give, and it is almost universally becoming. Many quite ordinary looking women have managed to seem smart and pretty this year for no other reason than that they were exceptionally well suited in the matter of headgear. Not every large hat becomes every woman: almost all depends upon the way the hair is done and the size and shape of the face; but when the right large hat is selected and properly worn it is becoming to nine women out of ten, whereas the toque is flattering to probably one woman out of every five. Queen Alexandra has placed it on record that she cannot wear with advantage any form of head covering other than the toque, but, as she appeared on a sunny day during Cowes week with a fairly wide-brimmed hat laden with flowers, she looked years younger than customary. The sedate toque frequently has an ageing effect, though its admirers will hardly admit as much.

MATERIALS, COLOURS, AND TRIMMINGS.

The large hats for autumn and winter wear will be mainly in felt and beaver, but velvet will be more employed than has been the case for a decade, and there is a decided feeling for soft and rather lustreless satin. Black, grey in half a hundred subtle shades, and various tones of green will doubtless rank foremost in general esteem, but many smart women will bestow their patronage on the khaki tint that has been so much seen at Continental "bads" during the past month or so. Many of these khaki-coloured hats are trimmed with white wings or feathers, but they look even better in alliance with black or brown. Wings will almost inevitably supplant to a large extent feathers, and hardly any hat that I have recently noted has been adorned with ospreys. The humanitarian heart may therefore rejoice.

BLACKBERRIES AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Autumn foliage and flowers are to play an honoured part on hats between now and November. One woman has ordered, to wear with a white cloth Directoire gown, slightly relieved with black, an enormous white felt hat trimmed with ripe and unripe blackberries, and their slightly fading leaves. Another will have a biscuit coloured hat, massed with chrysanthemums in all shades from palest brown to glowing copper, and brown velvet strings will be added. On many hats the strings fall down at the back to the waist, others show ribbons brought round to fasten on the corsage with a jewelled or enamel ornament.

NAWANAGAR PEARL FISHERIES.

The Jam of Nawanagar, says a writer in the English press, has lately leased his pearl-fishery off the port of Salaya, on the Arabian Sea coast, to a European concessionaire. This fishery—the only one in Kathiawar—was never properly developed before, neither by the old Jam-Sahib nor by the last ruling Chief of Jamnagar. It is, as a matter of fact, a most valuable adjunct to the State. Most of the divers are natives, and they are particularly expert, being literally like armour-clad fishes in the sea. Madras, too, has its pearl fisheries, but they do not amount to a great deal, whilst the well-known and famous Ceylon pearling—rounds are to some extent exhausted.

Not long ago I visited the collection of pearls and diamonds of His Highness the Maharajah-Gaekwar of Baroda. These pearls are truly magnificent—I never except to see any finer—and perhaps 'the' gem of the collection is a necklet of immense pearls and emeralds in a gorgeous setting. The Gaekwar is justly proud of his pearls. Among his dimonds he possesses, by the way, the celebrated 'Star of the South,' being the celebrated gem for a long time in the possession of Napoleon Bonaparte, after whose fall it passed to a Parsee merchant of Bombay.

The Nawab of Rampur, in Central India, is a Mahomedan chieftain who owns such magnificent pearls that in a few years he has expended a sum of about a million and a half sterling in their acquisition. This now represents a far larger sum than £1,500,000 owing to the circumstance that Indian pearls have gone up in price by leaps and bounds. The Jamnagar collection (Ranjitsinhji's) is very famous, but, oddly enough, it is more renowned for its emeralds than for its pearls. The premier Ruling Chief of India, the Nizam of Hyderabad, has many precious styles in the pearl, ruby, and emerald line. He has also the enormous diamond known locally as 'the Nizam.'

WARNING TO MOFUSSIL COLLEGES.

The authorities of the Calcutta University have addressed certain schools in the mofussil, as a result of certain charges having been made, that orders issued last year were being disobeyed or neglected. There were about five hundred schools concerned, and to the managing committee of each the following letter was addressed over the signature of the Registrar of the Calcutta University:—"I am directed by the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate to say that if this school desires continuance of recognition it must, in the first place give a guarantee that it will, in future, carefully, abstain from mixing itself with political agitation. The syndicate accordingly call on the managing committee to submit within a fortnight, from receipt of this letter, a declaration signed by all the members of the committee, as well as by all the members of the teaching staff, that they are prepared to manage the school in full and loyal compliance with the terms of the circular letter No. 332, dated the 4th May, 1907 from Sir Herbert Risley, and therefore will use their best endeavours to discourage the boys from joining in political agitation or demonstration of any kind." All but twenty of the schools have furnished the required undertaking. In the case of one institution in Eastern Bengal the undertaking was refused, and the Syndicate of the University on Saturday decided to recommend to the Senate that affiliation be withdrawn. Meanwhile in Calcutta there has been some trouble at the City College where Baba Kristo Kumar Mittra, Editor of the "Sanjibani," is a teacher. Some time ago the Local Government informed this institution that the grant of a certain sum of money for which it had applied would be made if the services of Mr. Mittra were dispensed with. This condition was undertaken, but but Mr. Mittra was asked to remain at his duties until the Poojah holidays begin to prevent dislocation of the college work, and he agreed to do so

NOTICE.

We have the pleasure to state that G. H. MUMM'S Extra Dry CHAMPAGNE was selected for use at the following functions:—

The Ball given by the Indian Civil Service at the Gymkhana, on the 7th inst.

The Banquet given by the President of the Bombay Corporation welcoming H. E. Sir George Clarke to Bombay.

The Farewell Banquet given by the members of the Byculla Club to H. E. Lord Lamington.

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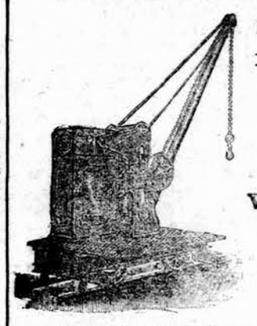

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When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.
Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. Since 1833.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus
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are upon every GENUINE bottle.
So sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....
Address.....

MARTINS'
TUBE-CORE
GOLF BALLS.
300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW **"LEADITE"** PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE **"ZODIAC"** AND **"HURRICANE"** GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
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CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
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Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.
KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.
VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, S.E.

SIR JAMSETJEE, THE SECOND BARONET, AND SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

An Interesting Inscription.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The interesting inscription by Sir George Birdwood in the book that he presented to his nephew on the occasion of the latter's recent marriage, given by your London correspondent this week, reminds me of another interesting inscription by the same venerable hand in a book which has come into my possession some time ago. I should like, with your permission, to copy it out here from the book which is associated with the names of two of the greatest men in Bombay history. The book is a fine illustrated quarte volume called "A Chronicle of England, B.C. 55—A.D. 1485, by James E. Doyle," and is evidently a Parsee New Year's Day gift to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the second Baronet, as it bears the date, September 23, 1865, on which day fell the Parsi Naoroz or New Year's Day of 1235. The inscription consists mainly of a quotation from Shakespeare's well-known splendid eulogy of England put into the mouth of John of Gaunt in his King Richard II, (2-i). This eulogy consists of some 25 lines in the original; but Sir George has characteristically abridged it and given only those lines which he would like to emphasise, as it were, in the presence of a native of this country, which in his opinion brings out the moral greatness of England in India best. The full inscription is as follows:—

"This blessed spot, blessed spot, this earth, this realm, this 'England,'
This nurse, this teeming womb of Royal Kings,
Fear'd by their breed, and famous by their birth,
Renowned for their deeds—
For Christian service and true chivalry.

o o o o o
* o o * o

This land of such dear souls, this dear dear land,
Dear for her reputation through the world."

Shakespeare's 'King Richard II.

Then on the next leaf is the following:—

"To
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.,
a slight token of regard
and esteem from
George Birdwood."

September 23, 1865.

"For Christian service and true chivalry,"—this line may very appropriately serve as a motto for both these high-souled men. Sir Jamsetjee, (1811—1877), though not a Christian, abundantly showed thoughout his life the "testimonium animæ naturaliter Christianæ." Both he and his illustrious father were far famed for charity, without which, as St. Paul declares, all gifts how excellent soever are nothing worth.

The lines given by Sir George are moreover very appropriate in a book treating of the early history of England wherein are to be found the origins of its true greatness of which Shakespeare discourses so eloquently.

This volume, with several other books belonging to the second Baronet, came into my possession after they were sold by auction on the death of the third Baronet.—Yours etc.,

R. P. KARKARIA.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. T. S. Greenaway, District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, is granted with effect from the 12th September, or the subsequent date, on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the whole period of absence up to one year three months and fifteen days.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., passed an examination in Gujarati, according to the Higher Standard, on 7th September.

Captain G. McPherson, M.A., M.B., C.M., I.M.S., to resume the appointment of Superintendent of Matheran and ex-officio Asssistant Collector in the Kolaba District from the commencement of the season after the rains.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S. passed an examiimination in Kanarese, according to the Higher Standard, on 7th September.

The services of the Reverend H Naish, Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), are placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, with effect from the 10th October.

The services of the Reverend J.Johnstone Wright, Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The following appointments are made:—

The Venerable Archdeacon W. A. Dickins to be Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay. The Reverend H.Foote to do duty at the Presidency The Reverend H. L. Arnould on return from privilege leave, to be Chaplain of the Camp, Aden.

The Reverend J. J. Wright discharged the duties of Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, from the 28th August to the 10th September, both days inclusive.

The Reverend J. J. Wright is appointed to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona.

2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Thomas Houldcroft is borne as a Supernumerary on the establishment of his rank with effect from 15th June.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Kirkpatrick to act as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, vice Captain G. McPherosn, M. A., M.B., C. M., I. M. S., pending further orders.

Major W. S. P. Ricketts, M.B., I. M. S., to act as Port Surgeon, Aden, and in medical charge, European General Hospital, Aden, pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel R.J. Baker, M.A., M.D, I. M. S, to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissinner, Sind Registration Disfrict, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Lieutenant A.G. Coullie, M.B, M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara, in addition to his military duty, vice Major J. B. Jameson, M.B, I. M. S, pending further orders.

1st Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant Charles Edward Durnford to be Captain, vice Huddleston, deceased. Dated 8th Augest.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Parry Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Durnford, promoted. Dated 8th August.

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell to be President of the Boiler Commission, vice Mr. W. H. K. Howard, resigned.

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell to be a member of the Board of Examiners, Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, in Bombay, vice Mr. W. H. K. Howard, resigned.

On return from leave, Mr. A. A. Musto, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Indus River Commission.

LIEUTENANT C. R. O'BRIEN I.M.S., is posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

HAMLET'S ETERNAL MONOLOGUE.—III.

[BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.]

"Le doute est douloureux a trainer, comme un deuil.'
(Doubt is doleful to drag like mourning.)

Faust is at once tragedy and comedy, idyl and satire, descriptive poetry and lyrical philosophy. There is one part in it, however, which predominates. It is Satire. The more the poet flings it in the face pungent, unexpected, and unthought of, the more is it efficacious. If you ask, who is the protagonist of the play, there is not one, there are two: the hangman and the hanged, Mephisto and Faust even as in the sublime tragedy of Shakespeare, Iago and Othello. The place where the drama develops itself is the soul of Faust, vast, varied and rich by far of all the scenes. But what is conspicuous, in the cruel temptations which assail him the seductions and dangers he seeks and challenges—is his impotence in blunting the shafts of satire of his subtle and terrible attendant. The author peeps through his satire as

THE GREAT SCEPTIC

of modern Germany. The satirical parts of the book are precisely the ones most beautiful æsthetically; because the poet finds therein the letting out of his mind thus obeying the invincible instinct of his inclination. The amorous transports of rejuvenated Faust the dear simplicity, the ingenuous love, the blow and the crime of the illiterate Margaret, move us powerfully and wrest from us a tear. But the poet seems to enjoy it, and with an infernal smile dries, on the very page, the tears which bathe it. Mephisto has not the enormous horns, the obscene tail, the black wings, the soot, the horrible snout and the eyes of fire all the fierceness and the fright a little academical, of the universally accepted devil. He jests and is a jovial fellow he draw's us to himself with a smile; we are almost glad as we hear his footsteps draw near and we seem to be in good company when he is on the scene. What refinement when he says:—

"Von Zeit zu Zeit seh' Ich den Alten gern,
"Und hute mich, mit ihm zu brechen.
"Es ist gar hubseh von einem grossen Horn,
"So menschlich mit dem Teufel selbst zu sprechen."

(From time to time I willingly see the Ancient and guard myself from breaking with him. It is very courteous of so great a Lord as he to speak kindly even to the Devil) Iago is repulsive. He broods on revenge and that implacable hate which suggests perfidy and crime. This sympathetic Mephisto is wholly a creation of the German poet, and is so finished and perfect in each one of its parts that the hall-mark it bears, sets the poet down as a genius of the first order. He represents an abstract idea

THE SPIRIT OF DOUBT

the spirit which denies. But a doubt so airy, a negation so subtle, and in such apparent finery and carelessness, that one would like to be able to doubt and deny again with as much ease. Mephisto is the incarnation of satire: a satire which rarely tears and mangles, but opportune, philosophic and ever fit, its stings being similar to a succession of pin-pricks. Through this perfect Mephisto, the poe demonstrates that though there are many things we can resist, the fascination of those privileged beings who have the gift of raising a smile, is what we cannot resist. There is nothing practical in this world that he cannot give lessons in to the greatest of doctors. An encyclopœdia of all literatures, Mephisto has read over all theories and can apply them at need. Were he placed before the members of the Academy and questioned as to the exact sciences, he would not content himself with ridiculing them, but answer "bel et bien" convincing them he knows better by far then all of them put together.

LICHT, MEHR LICHT

Like Leonardo da Vinci, Goethe anticipated long before by rapid intuitions, the later ideas of Science and thus penetrating the most secret parts of nature, preferred always the more to the less remote, "the promblem of them both being the transmutation of ideas into images," as Pater says. And this he does in the "Elective Affinities" and the first part of Faust. But with all this over-much science, Goethe when expiring cried for "Licht, Mehr Licht." This cry for light, more light is the general cry of all nature. It resounds from worlds to worlds. What this brilliant genius, the elect of the Almighty cried for, is what the most humble of his children, the lowest in the scale of animal life, the molluses, cry for from the depths of the ocean. Where the light does not reach them, they do not wish to live. The flower asks for it, and so do the animals, who share with us our labours, rejoice in it. Out in the garden we see the birds, "Singing hymns unbidden."

"In the golden lightning of the sunken sun."

. . . . .

"Like an embodied joy whose race is just begun."

But see in the tangled growth of the tropics, the fierce and persistant death-grapple for light! How the tall trees, main viotors in the fight, strain upward emulously towards the air and sunshine! Do not these set our soul vibrating. It is barbarous science and obdurate pride which set down all animal nature so low, as to separate man from his yet undeveloped brothers. The poet seems to feel this when he says:—

"He prayeth well who loveth well
"Both man and bird, and beast,
"He prayeth best who loveth best,
"All creatures great and small."

Nothing is so certainly within us as that Light "which, never seen itself, makes all things visible, and clothes itself in colours. Our eyes feel not its rays, but our hearts feel its warmth." How many are the flowers that open their leaves to the sun, but only one follows it. The heart that like the sun-flower, not only opens to God but obeys Him also.

"Him the gods envy from their lower seats;
"Him the three worlds in ruin should not shake;
"All life is lived for him, all deaths are dead;
"Karma will no more make
"New houses. Seeking nothing, he gains all;
"Foregoing self, the Universe grows 'I' If any teach
"*Nirvana* is to cease, say unto such they lie."

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A revised list of Justices of the Peace for Bombay was published in yesterday's "Government Gazette." The following is a list of new Justices:—

Anderson, Frank, M A,
Behramji Dorabji, Banaji
Bell, A M
Bennett, Douglas
Bennett, Major V B, M B, B S, F R C S, I M S
Bhaskar Vishnu Joshi, B A
Black, John
Blunt, Leslie
Brooke, R H
Busch, H F
Carmichael, D
Chrystal, J P
Covernton, A L, M A (Oxon)
DeBerry, Commander T A L, R I M
Dickinson, Captain W H M B, B Ch, I M S
Dost Muhammed Pir Muhammad
Fardunji A Kharshedji Fardunji
Fosbery, A C W
Greig, John
Hanson, F W
Kormasji Manekji Bhiwndivala, Khan Bahadur
Ismail Baig Muhammad
Johnston, H S
Leao, Samuel Aloysius
Michael, W H, I C S
Milne, J S Wardlaw
Moore, T D
Muhammadji Haji Adam Maniar
Murarji Vasanji Manji
Nasarvanji Navroji Wadia
Nissim, Meyer, M A
Phirozshah B R Modi
Phiroz Kharshedji Sethna B A
Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri
Ramnarayan Hurnundrai
Robertson, Lawrence, I C S,
Rumboll, A C
Saville, L H
Scovell, C T R
Shamaldas Prabhudas Jivandas
Sinkin, F H
Sorabji Framji Banker
Symes W C
Traylen, G D
Tucker, Captain E F Gordon, M R C P, L R C P, I M S
Tyers, John
Vamanrav Nana Moroba
Vines, Commander D, R I M
Vlasto, A A
Watson, J F
Weber, C L
Williams, H W
Willis, R A
Wimbush, O C B

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

A PLEADER'S MISBEHAVIOUR.

In June last, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader at Bombay, reported to the Judges of the High Court the conduct of Mr. Kuvarji Rustomji Billimoria, Pleader, who had been taking legal business through touts, and submitted that, under the Legal Practitioners' Act, this conduct was unprofessional and amounted to a misbehaviour. The matter has been dealt with by the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, as already mentioned in these columns. The Government Pleader appeared in support of the petition. Mr. Robertson, with the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the opponent, Mr. Billimoria.

The Chief Justice delivered the decision of the Court. His Lordship said this was a case arising under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Kuverji was a Vakil of this Court, enrolled in July 1907, since when he has been practising in the Presidency Small Cause Court. He was now charged with having taken work from proclaimed touts. The Government Pleader, upon a petition, had obtained a rule calling upon him to show cause why he should not be adequately punished for such conduct. It was a matter of common knowledge that the "touting system" had occasioned much evil in connection with Small Cause Court and Police Court business. It was an evil which was aimed at by the Legal Practitioner's Act Amendment Act XI of 1896. By the amended Section 13 of the principal Act, it was provided that the High Court might, after such inquiry as it thought fit, suspend or dismiss any Pleader holding a certificate, who accepted any employment in any legal business through a person proclaimed as a tout under Sec. 36. That Section provided that the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court might frame and publish lists of persons proved to his satisfaction by evidence of general repute, or otherwise, who habitually acted as touts. In pursuance of this provision, the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court framed and published, towards the end of 1907, a list of a number of persons proved to his satisfaction to act habitually as touts. This list was exposed in the Small Cause Court, and all practitioners in the Court must be presumed to have knowledge of its contents and of the persons named. But apart from the presumption arising from the fact that he was a regular practitioner in the Court, Mr. Billimoria had actually initialled the list, which had been sent round to all the regular practitioners of the Court; therefore, he could not plead his not having known what the contents of the document were. Among other persons specified as touts in the list were the names of Kashiram and Dwarkanath. Evidence before this Court proved that these two persons took certain clients in a Small Cause Court case up to the room of Mr. Billimoria; at first Dwarkanath came down, and then came down Kashiram with the clients. The evidence of the clients was that the legal business they had to do was arranged through Kashiram, but no arrangement was made by them for paying him. Upon satisfactory evidence it appeared that Dwarkanath and Kashiram worked in concert in this matter at all events; Dwarkanath had some arrangement with Billimoria's clerk, who had given evidence that he had an arrangement with Billimoria to be paid commission upon work brought by him to his master. Their Lordship's therefore considered it to have been satisfactorily proved that Billimoria had accepted employment in legal business through a person who was a proclaimed at out under Sec. 36. He was not a Pleader to whom Sec. 13 of the Act applied. Being a High Court Vakil, he was not amenable to the provisions of the Chapter in which Sec. 13 was included. The Court considered, however, that from High Court Vakils, at the least, as high a standard was to be expected, as frem the Pleaders to whom Sec. 13 applied. Determined as their Lordships were to discourage the touting system by every means in their power, they would punish, on being satisfied of professional misconduct, every Vakil and Pleader who should make use of the system.

Their Lordships suspended Mr. Billimoria's Sanad for six months.

DISPUTE ABOUT THE HIRE OF CRAFTS.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard a suit brought by Suleman Hasan Achekar against Jan Mahamad Mussa and another, in which the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 7,541-8-10, being the amount of the hire of certain crafts, and the damages sustained by him by reason of the breach of contract by the defendants, together with the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Jardine and Mr Kanga instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that the defendant agreed to hire of him three padows or country craft from the 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907, exclusive of the months of June, July, and August 1906, at the rate of Rs. 1,300 per month, payable by two instalments of Rs. 650 each. In pursuance of the agreement, which was passed at Uran, the defendants took possession of the padows and paid the first instalment of Rs. 650 in Bombay, but failed to pay the second instalment for the month of April, and the same was recovered by the plaintiff in Bombay by obtaining a decree against them in the Small Causes Court. About the middle of May 1906, the defendants ordered the padows to be taken from Shiv Bunder to their barge at Uran, and detained them there. Plaintiff demanded the third instalment but defendants denied being then in possession of the padows, and repudiated their liability to pay the hire any more. In August 1906, plaintiff wrote to defendants, placing the padows at their disposol at or near Carnac-Bandar, but defendants declined to make use of them. Plaintiff then gave them notice that, owing to the breach of agreement of hire by the defendants, the padows would be hired out by plaintiff on their account and at their risk. He accordingly hired out out the padows in Bombay, on account of the defendants, between 1st September 1906 and 31st March 1907. Plaintiff credited the defendants with the sum realised, and claimed the balance of Rs. 7,541-8-10.

The defendants, by their written statement, denied that any part of the alleged cause of action arose in Bombay. The padows were engaged for the conveyance of Moorum from Shiv in the Panvel taluk to various parts of the harbour, where the Moorum had to be dumped in the water for the purpose of forming a dam. Defendants therefore contended that the destination of the padows was not Bombay although it was thus loosely stated in the document sued on. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Without prejudice to the above defence, defendants said that, although the padows were brought to Shiv Bunder at the beginning of April 1906, they were never put into possession of them as contemplated by the agreement. Disputes arose between the plaintiff and defendants, and the plaintiff took away the padows for his own purposes; and the defendants therefore denied any further liability under the agreement.

The hearing was proceeded with.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott (Chief Justice) and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in Second Appeal, a case in which Gajesing and another, original plaintiffs and appellants sued the Secretary of State for Indian in Council, the original defendant and respondent, for recovering possession of two plots of ground at Monje Dew in Khandesh. Mr. V. G. Ajinkya appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by the Government Pleader. Plaintiff's alleged that the ground belonged to them by right of ownership and was in their possession till 26th April 1905 on which date the cause of action arose on account of defendant's taking over possession of the property, and that defendant wrongfully recovered from plaintiffs the rents due thereon. Plaintiffs further alleged that the Assistant Collector, West Khandesh, held on enquiry that the land in dispute belonged to Government, that an appeal was made to the Collector and to the Commissioner, Central Division, against that order but without success. Defendant did not admit the plaintiffs' statement that both the lands were their ancestoral property. The original suit was decided by the District Judge of Khandesh, who decreed the plaintiffs' claim as to one plot and dismissed the claim for the second plot. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that in this suit the first plaintiff sued originally alone as the absolute owner of certain plots of land, alleging that he had been dispossessed by the order of the servants of the defendant, and claimed possession of the property by right of ownership. The defendant pleaded that plaintiff had a full brother by name Harsing, and that unless he was made a party, the suit could not be heard. Plaintiff having admitted that he had a full brother, that brother was joined as a co-plaintiff on the 28th January 1907, the act of dispossession alleged has taken place on the 26th of April 1905. The District Judge decreed the claim as regards one plot and dismissed it as regards the other. Plaintiffs have appealed with regard to the dismissal of their claim as to one plot. The Secretary of State has filed cross-objections on the ground of limitation, which, if good, would dispose of the plaintiffs' claim with regard to both plots. After reviewing the evidence in a long judgment, their Lordships held that the point of limitation taken in the cross-objections was a good one. Their Lordships reversed ths decree of the District Judge allowing plaintiffs' claim as regards plot No. 1 and dismissed the suit and appeal with costs.

POLICE COURT.

OFFERING ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Moorji Gangsey, a grain-dealer, was charged with offering illegal gratification to a public servant. Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecuter, prosecuted. Mr. Mahewaker, pleader, defended the accused. The charge against the accused was that a suit was recently filed by the accused in the Small Causes Court. On the 8th ultimo, the accused went to Mr. Jamshed B.R. Kotewal, Sealer of the Court, and asked him to tell him the name of the bailiff to whom the summonses in the suit would be given for service. Mr. Kotewal told him to come again on the following Monday. The accused persisted in his request and offered him two annas to induce him to tell him the name. He subsequently offered him the money again with the object of inducing him to accede to his request as a reward for showing him a favour.

The accused stated that he went to the complainant and asked him to give him any bailiff for the services of summonses. The complainant asked him to come on Monday. The accused told him that he was the only servant in the shop and could not afford to come on Monday. He had a two anna piece and stretched his arm and said "Please give me the bailiff." That was all.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

AT the Explanade Police Court, Mr. B.Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Commander G. D. Andrews, master of the S. S. "Delhi," prosecuted Hassan Ranga and Kushia Ferroo, firemen on board the steamer, and Fathi Mian and Mahomedali Kalla, coal trimmers, on a charge of assaulting Mr. McLeod, fourth engineer. The case for the prosecution was that on the 2nd instant while the steamer was between Shanghai and Hong Kong, Mr. McLeod missed some men in the stoke-hole and on looking for them saw their legs behind a door. He asked them to come out The first two accused came out, but the rest did so after he had called out three or four times. The third accused abused him, when Mr. McLeod took him by the arm to take him to the Chief Engineer. He refused to come. Mr. McLeod went out to see the Chief Engineer, but shortly afterwards he came back and asked the fourth accused to come. The third accused asked him what he wanted the fourth accused for, seized a shovel and struck him with it. The first blow fell on his wrist and the next on his head. The first accused got hold of another shovel. Mr. McLeod backed into a hollow passage, and while he was doing so, the two men set upon him and struck him with the shovels.

The Magistrate held that the case against the first two accused had not been made out and discharged them. The last two accused were convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

COOLY'S TRESPASS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Colonel Cordu (Chairman) and Mr. Samaldas Parbhudas Jeewandas, Gunner Edgar Fox of the Royal Garrison Artillery, residing at the Temperance Hotel, charged Bhima Bhaga, a Hindu, with trespass. It appeared from evidence that on the evening of the 16th instant the accused, who was not one of the coolies engaged to take the baggage of a passenger upstairs, created a row. He was handed over to the police. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 25

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKER and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

27-08 Dikshit D and S Daji Abaji Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others Hiralal and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For further hearing.

573-06 Bhaishanker K and G Datatraya Balwant Chitnis vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

Commercial cause.

582-08 Malvi H M and R Messrs Velji Lakhamsee and Co a firm vs Messrs Bhugwandas Parasrama Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

Mehta and S; Ishifally Noorbhoy vs Mahomedally Jivaji Mendiwala Jehanger and S.

261-08 Pestonji K and K Shavaksha Ruttonji Bomonji vs James Mackintosh and Co; and another Wadia G and Co.

224-08 Payne and Co Jehangir Shavaksha Bomonji vs Radhakison Dwarkadas Mulla and M.

214-08 Jamsetji R and D Vira Prema and Co the firm vs Mahomedbhai Issufbhai Edgelow G W and Co.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lallbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Brothers the firm Mulla and M.

194-08 Widia G and Co Dinbai vs Framji Shapurji Ghandy Bicknell M and R.

202-08 Bhaishunker K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shevlal vs Bomonji Rustomji Thakurdas and Co

203-08 Mehta and S Moolabai widow vs Bulriram Tikaram S A Tyabji.

322 08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros vs Lalbhai Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co G G W and Co.

279-08 Daphtary F and D The Ripon W Co Ld vs Essaji Laybhoy Ardeshir H D and Co Edgelow W and Co Dinshaw Dorabji Mistry vs Jaffer Canji Thakurdas and Co.

324-08 Daphtary F and D Hirji and others vs Bhai Thauker Ramshanker and others T A Ghandy.

283-08 Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vijbunkandas Ardeser H D and Co.

582-07.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Testamentary Suits.

19-08 Raghavaya B and N Bai Vaikore vs Rattonsey Hirjiwan Wadia G and Co.

Long Causes.

722-07 Mahubhoi J and N Harnandrai Baijnath vs Roduram Nanpram Tyabji D and Co.

716-07 Pestonji R K and Co Dunjishow N Darukhana Walla and Co vs Munshi E Ahmodin Ardesher A D and Co.

618-07 Thakurdas and Co Vajir Hajibhoy Bhanji vs H Bhaujallarakeia Smithan B and Co.

818-07. Mehta and S Piroshaw Hormusji Cooper vs The Indian Hotels Co Ld Ardeser H D and Co.

318-08. Raghavaya B and N Pandurang Vishnu Abbayanker vs Sitaram Luxmon and Son the firm Captain and N

379-08 Ardeser H D and Co. The Firm of Devsy Heerji Mistry vs. Adamji Valliji Jehanger and S

410-08 Ardeser H D and Co. Oosman Jamal vs Giwani Veysethi Mirza and M.

278-08 Bhaishunker K and G Dewar Bahadur Kastorchand Abirchand Drgha vs Pestonji Jehangi Hormerji Payne and Co.

382-08 Smetham B and Co. Herbert Rufus Greaves and others vs Lala Huji Mal Mansukhlal J and H.

393-08 Payne and Co Khan Mahomed Haji Vasir and others vs Tayab Haji Esmail Haji Vasir Mutubhy J. & M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For Judgment.

800-07. Bicknell M and R. N Joachimson and others vs Meghji Vallabhdas Kanga and P

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

496-07. Kanga and P. Sulleman Hasan Achekar vs Jan Mahomed Moosa Tyabji D and Co

542-06 Shamrao M and Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

974-07 C P D'Cunha Thakorbai widow and another vs Tukaram Javji Patel Edgelow G W and Co.

493-41 Ardeser H D and Co. Hariram Mohanji vs Bai Lalbai widow Shamrao and H.

805-07 Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co. firm vs G G Craig and another Kanga and P.

95-08 Matubhoy J and M Matubhoy Kasanbhai vs Vithaldas Wadilal Edgelow G. W. and Co.

269-08. Edgelow G. W. and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Purshotam Dongersey Jemsetji R. and D.

210-08. Malubhoy J. and M. Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji Jehangir and S.

238-08. Captain and V Jamnavahoo widow vs Jivanvahoo widow Bhaishunker K. and G.

274-08. Kanga and P. Suleman Goja vs Pira Goja Mulla and M.

737-06. Shamrao Mand H Cursondas Bhugwandas vs Sambhu Sadhu Mehta and S

595-06. In person Aband Sayanna vs Sayanna Santi Dikshit D and S.

955-07. Smetham B and Co. Framji Cowasji Kavarana vs Maneckji Rustomji Billimoria Bicknell M and R.

(Before The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

after appellate side work is over.

For Judgment.

527-07 Madhavji K. & C. Jugmohundas Damoderdas vs Kasedas Mathuradas Hiralal and Co For an Expte decree.

398-08. Mulla and M Amoobai widow vs Joomibai widow and others Hiralal and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

489-08. Matubhoy J and M The Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha vs Messrs. Gurmukrai Sukanand the firm Tabji D and Co.

For Dismissal.

675-07 Little and Co Damoder Bhaskerji vs Maria Felicidade Antoneo Madhavji K and Co.

198-08 Daphtary F and D Hurkhu Dhondiba vs R D Sethna Smetham B and Co.

139-07 M B Chothia Luxmon Bulwant Phatack vs Jehangir Jamshedji Dubash. Ardeser H D and Co

275-07 Wadia G and Co Thakersey Moolji and Co The firm vs Khoja Karimbhoy Lalji Sajan and Co a firm Bhaishunker K and G.

819-07 Little and Co Moreshwar Narayn vs Vinayek Madhavrao Dikshit D and S.

684-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Puttabai Bapu Saju Velinker vs Venayek Narayen Joshi and others, In person.

302-08. Matubhoy J and M Jayantilal Ramdas vs A Readymoney and Co the firm Daphtary F and D.

396-08 Smitham B and Co Mason Scheidler and Co vs Harold Oliphant Coates and others Mulji and K.

217-08 Wadia G and Co Madau Gopal Chandratona a firm vs Pranlal Jugganath and others Tyabji D and Co.

281-08 Daphtary F and D Bhimrao Atmaram vs Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree Nanu H and Co.

349-08. Shamtao M and H Lalshunker Dunshanker vs Harold Oliphant Coates and another Mulji and K,

ARRANGEMENTS are under consideration for establishing an Anglo-Chinese Postal Service between India and Lhassa.

THE latest news regarding the Royal Commission on Decentralisation is that their report will probably not be ready until December.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Messrs. Abhechand Shamji and TRIBHOWANDAS ABHECHAND, Surviving Trustees, under an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 12th day of June, 1906, and made between the said Abhechand Shamji of the one part and the said Abhechand Shamji and others of the other part, have in pursuance of a power in that behalf reserved to them by the said deed contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned immoveable property. All persons therefore having any claim to the said property or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, purchase, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to send the same in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

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All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants containing by admeasurement (60) sixty square yards or thereabouts, including the Court yard on the West Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2185, street No. 146-149, and bearing Collector's New No. 5629, Old No. 542, Old survey No. 227, New survey No. 8642, on the East by the Bazar Gate street, on the West by the property of Haiderally Kassamji's and Gomtibai, widow of Gordhandas Vulbhdas, on the South by the property of Gomtibai, widow of Gordhandas Vulbhdas, and on the North by the property of Haiderally Kassamji, together with their appurtenances.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1908.

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PIANOS.
Extract from letter received from Ceylon.
"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.
"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.
It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."
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SPECIAL UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A SPECIAL CONVOCATION for conferring the HONORARY DEGREE of LL.D., on the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. SELBY, M.A., C.I.E., will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangier Hall, of the University, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5 45 P.M.
A limited number of admission cards will be available for the general Public. Persons wishing to attend should apply to the Undersigned, on or before Saturday, the 26th instant.
The space behind the Chancellor's Chair will be reserved for Graduates desirous of coming in their ACADEMIC ROBES.
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M.A.,
University Registrar.
BOMBAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1908.

SURVEY WORK IN INDIA.

SURVEY work of all descriptions is shown to have been carried on last year at a total cost of over thirty and a half lakhs, more than half a lakh above the estimates. The increase, which, at first sight, appears large, is attributed to many causes, most of them unavoidable, some of which are said to be politic in that the work will be done more quickly and the expenditure on it less than if it were spread out over several seasons. The estimated expenditure on Topographical Survey has gone up by five and three-quarter lakhs, an increase due to the absorption of the forest survey parties and the transfer of an additional party to the frontier, as well as to the endeavours which are being made to work off all arrears of mapping, to the necessity for providing compensation fer dearness of provisions and to the large number of parties which are working in the areas where local allowances and travelling allowances at enhanced rates are admissible. It is also due to the increase in the number of soldier surveyors attached to the field parties for instruction. The estimated expenditure under the head Trigonometrical parties has risen by ten thousand rupees. In the case of one party alone there is an increase of sixty-eight thousand rupees, which is accounted for by the fact that there are now two sections—one triangulating in the extreme west of Baluchistan and the other in the extreme east of the Shan States, both of which areas are very extensive and difficult of access. But in a few years it is expected this work will have been completed and the work has to be hurried on in order to afford bases for which the topographical surveyors can break down. The cost of the Magnetic Survey has gone up by twelve thousand owing to its being in Burma, but this will be completed and the expenditure on this survey will be considerably reduced in future, as the general survey will be completed this year and the detail survey of small areas only will be undertaken *in future. Every endeavour* is being made to reduce unnecessary expenditure, but efficiency *must be* maintained.

The department is shown to have suffered most seriously of late years from the fact that there have never been sufficient Imperial officers to carry out the work, and consequently but few of them have had practical training in surveying before they were drafted to charges. Similarly, the Provincial officers were required to supervise the work of the ever-increasing number of surveyors and there was no time to train them, and lastly the curtailment of the topographical work and expansion of cadastral and forest surveys on large scales, conducted on very different principles, had reduced the number of men of all classes who had a thorough practical knowledge of surveying on the one-inch and two-inch scales to a very low ebb. Within the last two years, however, many of them have been carefully trained, and we are promised that the trouble and expense involved will be amply repaid both in the quality and quantity of work which will be done. The work of the parties seems yearly to decrease in extraneous incident, which is fortunate, though it renders the report somewhat duller reading. In Burma, however, parties have exciting experiences now and then, and one of them reports great difficulties in obtaining food supplies and local labour. Means of communication were very difficult, and the necessity for heavy jungle clearing retarded their work. Chinese mules and ponies had to be hired to enable officers to move about freely among their men and for the transportation of rations. On the return journey of this particular party from Papun one of the boats capsized in the Yonzalin river, and its contents, including some original field sections, sank. Two of the assistants spent an unpleasant period of three days on a sand bank trying to recover the lost property. Most of it was eventually recovered by Karen divers, including the field sections, which, having been carefully packed in the cases were fortunately found to be undamaged. Fevers, however, are the surveyors' principal enemies; sometimes, alas, cholera also visiting their camps with terrible results.

An appendix to the new report comprises a memorandum by Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Gordon on Forest Surveys in India. He reminds us that the Forest Survey Branch was created as a separate agency in 1872. He traces its history and development. He shows that the first survey undertaken by the branch was that of the Forests of Dehra Dun on the four-inch scale, the survey of the plains portion being carried out during the same period by the Survey of India. This survey was conducted on ideal lines as both departments worked in close connection with one another, each confining its operations to its own legitimate sphere. The principal object, which was originally contemplated in associating the Forest Surveys with the Trigonometrical Surveys, was here most satisfactorily fulfilled, and the resulting maps, although prepared over thirty years ago, still answer their purpose. Until 1879 the operations of the Forest Survey Branch were almost entirely confined to the United Provinces and Oudh, but from that year until the present time its operations have extended to every province in India. Attempts have been made in different provinces to utilise the services of the surveyors for the purpose of keeping up a record of soils and forest growth, but owing to the want of expert knowledge on the part of the men, such records have proved of little value. However, the great bulk of the work done by the Branch has proved of inestimable value, and not only the Forest Survey Branch but the entire Department is to be congratulated on its record of work accomplished in the past official year.

A PERSIAN POLITICAL OF THE LAST GENERATION.

THE death of General Sir Arnold Burrowes Kemball at the ripe age of 88, recalls the memories of the Persian War of more than half a century ago, which immediately preceded the disastrous Mutiny of 1857 and which called away some of our best European troops and two of our most brilliant generals, Havelock and Outram, from this country when that terrible crisis arouse. Arnold Kemball, though he belonged to the old Bombay Army, served throughout his career of about forty years in Persia and Turkish Arabia, except at the beginning when he accompanied our troops to Ghazni and Kabul during the early part of the First Afghan War. For thirty years he rendered service as a Political Officer in the Persian Gulf, and was our Political Agent at Bagdad when hostilities broke out with Persia at the beginning of 1856. In the memorable operations of that War he rendered effective service, and at its close was thanked by the Governor-General, Lord Canning, in a special Notification, for his services "afforded on every occasion of difficulty and danger and especially in the brilliant expedition against Ahwaz." This latter feat was indeed remarkable and he got the C. B. for his prominent share in it, Outram the Commander during the War saying of him that "he has rendered me most valuable assistance and materially contributed to the success of this expedition by his counsel and energy." The bombardment of Mohamerra and the capture of Ahwaz, both in the last week of March, 1857, were the two most brilliant achievements of the Persian War, and *the former action especially is well known.* After its defeat at Mohamerra, the Persian Army *seven thousand strong with several* guns and also a reinforcement of irregular Bukhtiari horse took up its station at Ahwaz further up on the Karun river in the vicinity of the ruins of the ancient city of Gusa. Our force consisted only of 300 men and three gunboats under Captain Rennie, I.N., and Kemball had political direction in his charge. In spite of their overwhelming superiority in numbers the Persians were routed, and fled; and all hostilities ceased, and peace dictated to the Persians at Bagdad on 2nd May. This rapid close of the War was very welcome and providential, as within a few days the Mutiny broke out on the memorable tenth of May at Meerut, and the returning troops from Persia with the two able generals were enabled to take part in the task of quelling it. Kemball remained at his post at Bagdad as Political Resident till 1873 and showed himself a worthy successor of our former Agents in the Gulf like Taylor, Rich and Sir Henry Rawlinson. When the late Shah Nasreddin visited England in 1873, Kemball was appointed to attend on him on account of his great knowledge of Persian affairs. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey, he was despatched by our Foreign Office to the Turkish Army in Asia Minor as British Commissioner, in which delicate position his intimate knowledge of the Oriental character, his great tact and discretion made him very valuable. After the battle of Zaidakan he narrowly escaped death or capture at the hands of the Cossacks, who closely chased him for twenty-five miles, merely by the speed of his horse. Once during this campaign he rode 259 miles in five consecutive days through a most difficult country. He rendered himself very popular to the Turkish troops by his severe condemnation of many of the abuses of their venal and incapable officers. This was his last service, for which he got the K.C.B., and soon after he retired with the rank of General. He knew Persian, Arabic and Turkish intimately and could correspond as well as converse in these strange tongues with great fluency. Arnold Kemball was a cousin of Charles Gordon Kemball, who was a well known Judge of the High Court twenty years ago and who died a short time ago, in 1906.

FACTORIES IN BOMBAY.

THERE can be no doubt from the report on the working of the Factories Act that there is a very strong forward movement in industrial enterprise in the Bombay Presidency. In the year 1906 there were four-hundred and ninety-five factories under the control of the Act and this number increased by twenty in 1907. No less than twelve spinning and weaving mills were brought on the register, eight being in Ahmedabad, which shows the growth of the tendency to erect the factories on the spot and so save the unnecessary expense of the carriage of refuse cotton to be sorted out in Bombay. This is especially marked in the matter of ginning and pressing factories, of which fourteen were registered during the year, two being in East Khandesh, two in West Khandesh, four in Sholapur, five in Hyderabad and one in Karachi. How large a part cotton plays in the life of the Presidency is shown by the fact that out of four hundred and ninety-one factories actually working during the year, as compared with four hundred and seventy-eight in the previous year, three hundred and ninety-seven were connected with the cotton industry. The increase in the number of hands employed naturally increased, the total being 214,452 as compared with 212,637 in the previous year; but there was a decrease of a little over a thousand in the number employed in Bombay Island owing to the stoppage of work at the Adamji Peerbhoy mill for a large part of the year owing to the fire which occurred there in November 1906. Sanitation continues to engage the serious attention of the Factory Inspectors, but there are several matters in which little improvement is recorded. Cleanliness is not always what it should be in Mills—though for this blame is frequently given to the Municipality—while the ventilation of cotton and other textile factories remain far from good. As a result of definite efforts there has been a marked improvement in the regulation of child labour, but it is pointed out that the efforts of managers to conform to the rules are at times defeated by their subordinates. One of the features of the year was the introduction of electricity as a motive power in three factories in Bombay Island. The Chief Inspector complains of the manner in which magistrates generally refuse to pass exemplary sentences on offenders under the Act. In his report he says:—"The heaviest sentence—a fine of Rs. 85—imposed during the year was the result of a case in which Mr. Engel and myself raided a mill on Sunday and found the reeling department at work, contrary to the provisions of the Act. Proof of illegal employment was secured in the case of 17 persons only: and the accused escaped with a fine of Rs. 85—a paltry sum compared with the profits that must have accrued to the mill from the illegal employment of women on Sunday." In the case of prosecutions for neglecting to guard ring-spinning frames, the Inspectors have found it difficult, especially in Ahmedabad, to impress on the magistrate's mind the imminent danger to child operatives that a breach of the rules involves. In accordance with the orders of Government passed in reviewing the reports for 1906, breaches of the rule regarding ring-frames have, whenever detected, been made the subject of a prosecution: but the lightness of the sentences inflicted disheartens the Inspectors and tends to diminish the good that might result from their activity in this direction."

A PRESS COMMUNIQUE states that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. J. B. Brunyate to be the Indian representative on the International Opium Commission, which assembles at Shanghai in January next.

THE Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, have declared an Interim Dividend for the past half year at the rate of 13 per cent p. a. free of Income Tax.

A TELEGRAM to the Home Department gives following the surnames of successful Indian candidates, at the recent Civil Service Examination, London:—Messrs. Maden, Wadia and Sathe.

THE booking is going very strong for the Comedy Company's season at the new Theatre in the maidan. The new erection will seat 700 persons per night, so there will be plenty of room for all, and it will be well lit with electricity. A succession of entertainments are to take the stage at the new Theatre after the Comedy Company's week is over.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

COLOURS FOR THE AUTUMN.

Follies of Fashion.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

YET another alliance between the peerage and the stage. The news was made public yesterday that Earl Poulett had married Miss Sylvia Storey, a Gaiety girl, at St. James Church, Piccadilly, on Wednesday morning. The marriage came as a great surprise, for stringent precautions had been taken to prevent any news of it leaking out beforehand, and only the intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present at the church.

Lord Poulett is twenty-five years of age and his bride, who is a daughter of Mr. Fred Sterey, a well-known Gaiety comedian some years ago, is only just eighteen. Miss Storey was at one time a members of Mr. Seymour Hicks' Gay Gordons Company and with her marriage to Lord Poulett only a very few of the original member of that company remain who have not married peers or millionaires.

Earl Poulett's marriage recalls the sensational claim made to the Poulett title and estates on the death of the sixth earl by an organ-grinder who alleged that his mother was the sixth earl's first wife. The case eventually went to the House of Lords who decided that the claimant was not the earl's lawful son and so the title and estates passed to the present earl.

Among the more famous actresses who are now or will be peeresses through marriage are the Marchioness of Headfort (Miss Rosie Boote), the Countess of Orkney (Miss Connie Gilchrist), the Countess of Clonmel (Miss Rachael Berridge) and the Hon. Mrs. Yarde Buller and future Lady Churston (Miss Denise Ormo).

ANOTHER MARRIAGE.

This week has been prolific in marriage sensations. Scarcely had the sensation caused by the news of Earl Poulett's marriage abated when it was announced that Mrs. Marshall Field, widow of the late Mr Marshall Field, junior, had been married to Mr. Maldwin Drummond, a grandson of Lord Muncaster, at a Registry office in Buckingham Palace road.

Mrs. Field's two sons, Marshall—the richest boy in the world—and Henry were present at the marriage and the Duke of Westminster and the Secretary of the American Embassy also attended. Mr. Marshall Field, senior, the father of Mrs. Field's first husband, left over £50,000,000 and the bulk of this goes to Mrs. Field's son, Marshall.

COLOURS FOR THE AUTUMN.

Greens and blues are undoubtedly to be the colours of the autumn and the most fashionable shade is a blend of the two—peacock blue. The very lastest tailor mades are in a dark shade of peacock blue trimmed with heavy black silk braid and the new crocket buttons in black. The tiny double-breasted waistcoat of black satin is embroidered in the peacock shades of the dress but the design must not on any account be one of peacock's feathers, for the fashionable Parisienne who is responsible for the present vogue of peacock blue would not risk the ill-luck popularly supposed to attend the wearing of peacock's feathers.

Almost every shade of blue is to be seen just now in the ateliers of the leading Paris houses who "set" the fashions for the world, but the greenish shades of blue are the newest. Japanese blue, the soft saxe shades, the more vived Royal and our old friend navy blue will all hold their own during the autumn season now upon us.

Mole or as the Parisians call it, "Laupe" has made rapid strides in the public favour during the last few years, so much so indeed that a mole gown has taken the place of the once popular black dress in the wardrobe of the well-dressed woman.

When the season is a little more advanced dark reds and rich fruity brown reds will be much worn. A new reddish brown shade is that known as "cedar," a lighter shade of brown somewhat reminiscent of the cinnamon shades that have been so much in favour lately has the highly expressive name of "burnt bread."

A SMART TAILOR MADE.

The death of the Empire waist line has been chronicled time after time, notwithstanding *which the high waisted effect has never entire*ly disappeared and in the early autumn gowns *it is accentuated not a little. This is true* not only of the extremely dressy frocks of the Directoire build but of the little general utility tailor made in navy serge or tweed.

The walking skirt of the autumn mounts to the Empire waist height, fits closely round the hips and is sufficiently short to clear the ground by a good inches. While it is cut with sufficient width for grace and hase in walking Dame Fashion demands that the fulness at the foot shall fall limply instead of falling in the old way. The semi-circular model is much to the fore and buttons covered with cloth or velvet to match are used extensively, a line of buttons down the middle of the skirt or at the side forming a favourite trimming on a plain walking skirt. The coat is smartly cut away at the waist to show the girdle in front. Sleeves are very long and the coat has either a straight high collar or the high turn down colour.

"THE SATIN BATH".

The "satin" bath, so called because it is to make the skin as smooth as satin, is the latest discovery of the beauty doctor. According to them it was the favourite beauty bath of the belles of ancient Egypt who excelled in their knowledge of cosmetics.

Very finely powdered pumice stone, fine sandpaper, rough brown bath towels and a set of brushes are the materials for the satin bath. The sand paper is used for rough red elbows which are afterwards massaged with cream and wrapped up in soft silk until the skin has time to recover. The pumice stone is also applied to the skin and its effect on the complexion is declared to be magical, but only the very finest pumice stone must be used. The violet bath made by adding ten drops of ammonia, a teaspoonful of powdered borax and violet perfume is taken in conjunction with the satin bath. The addition of a little benzion to the water produces the violet and milk bath, the benzion giving the water a cloudy milky appearance.

THE FASHIONABLE COIFFURE.

The recent visit of M. Marcel, the inventor of the famous Marcel wave, has if possible made the undulations associated with the name of this celebrated hairdresser more popular than ever.

The Marcel wave appears in one form or another on all the new coiffures. A simple but very becoming style to certain types of women is that with the hair simply parted in the middle, waved on either side and drawn back in soft masses to the nape of the neck where it is loosely coiled. This coiffure is being revived by many of the leading hairdressers and it is peculiarly suited to the big hats of the period with their wide, quaintly curved brims.

The coiffure a la Grenge is one of the favourite ideas in evening coiffures. The hair is waved as usual and arranged in a row of fluffy curls on the top of the head. The curls should be placed rather far back. Velvet ribbon is then drawn through the front waves and threaded in and out of the courenne of curls and fastened in a flat rosette of loops at the left side. It is a pretty style, more becoming perhaps to the blonde than the dark haired woman. A ribbon hair-dressing sometimes presents difficulties to the woman who dresses her own hair. If a tortoiseshell hair pin is fastened to each end of the ribbon, however, it can then be drawn through the hair with the greatest ease.

Wreaths of jessamine have taken the place of the once popular Empire wreath of ivy leaves. The little star-like white jessamine flowers have their most effective setting on a prettily waved head of dark hair.

FOLLIES OF FASHION.

It would be difficult to find anything more disfiguring than the lace veils which women are beginning to wear in London—the Parisian has been exploiting the fashion for the last two or three weeks.

The Fatima veil as the new creation is appropriately called is of fine lace with a bold design suggestive of a series of spider's webs. Swathed round the face it completely hides the features, making it next door to impossible to recognise the wearer. Prettier but still extremely ruinous to the eyesight are the Bretton lace veils loosely draped round the hat and capable of being thrown back from the face.

The real autumn novelty in veils, however, is the two faced veil which has been invented for the benefit of the motoring woman. It is made of two large motor veils of chiffon of contrasting colour stitched together at the wide hem. Rose and blue are favourite colour blends. In certain lights when the blue is veiling the rose the veil looks purple for crimson and blue make the Royal colour. At other times it is simply blue, and when the sunlight catches it the pretty rose comes out.

THE AUTUMN BRIDE.

And 'apropos' of veils the toilette of the autumn bride will show an important change. The ultra-fashionable bride is to be relieved of the heavy satin train that hangs its weighty folds from her tired shoulders. Instead the bridal veil will fulfil its old mission and be train as well as veil. Instead of the heavy train the lace veil fastened to the hair and secured on the shoulders with tiny jewelled pins will ripple over the draperies of the gown. The change is likely to be a popular one, for when the veil train is discarded the wedding gown will be quite ready without the slightest alteration for dinner and dance.

AUTUMN NOVELTIES IN THE SHOPS.

The black satin girdle passed round the waist, crossed at the back and drawn through a black satin ring at the side, has largely superseded the ordinary kind of waist belt with the ornamental clasp.

Black flowers on pale pink or old rose hats are one of the new ideas in millinery. The hat of blocked pink silk or satin is swathed round the crown with folds of soft pink tulle and then wreathed with the black flowers.

The white flowers resembling the decorations of a wedding cake have had their day, but white flowers with black stalks are an autumn novelty.

BANDRA FEAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is almost a fortnight since the grand Bandra feast, which fell on the 13th instant, passed off. Thousands upon thousands of pilgrims—Christians and non-Christians from different parts of India annually come before the shrine of Our Blessed Lady with their votive offerings, and all this meant an Herculean task both to the Municipal and Police authorities. In anticipation of this heavy inrush the Municipal authorities took every sanitary precaution, and the present Managing Committee deserve great praise for this. As special sanitary measures are annually taken by the authorities in connexion with this Bandora or Mount Feast, which annually falls in this month, and as the task of keeping the town clean is not an ordinary one, I hope the services of Mr. Corke, the really painstaking Chairman of the Managing Committee, and his two lieutenants, Messrs. Robert N. Conceicao and Mahomedbhai C. Dharamsey, will receive some recognition from the distinguished hands of our much beloved and popular Governor Sir George S. Clarke. If a J. P. is conferred on each of them as a recognition of their valuable services both to Government and the public, it will give rejoicings to the townsmen of Bandra. I also hope the services of Police Inspector Acton and Police Sergeant Gillespie will receive suitable recognition from the Police Headquarters for maintaining order and discipline, as the task which annually falls to their lot is also a heavy one.—Yours, etc.

AN OBSERVER.

DURING the week ending 22nd September 4½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay, of these 2 were purchased by the Farmer at Gondal, 2 by the Farmer at Jamnagar, and 1/2 by the Farmer at Wadhwan. There were no importations during the week.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

REPLY TO THE FRANCO-SPANISH NOTE.

Mulai Hafid's Recognition.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED IN PARIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The German reply to the recent Franco-Spanish Note, regarding the conditions of Mulai Hafid's recognition, is most moderate in tone and generally accepts the proposals put forward.

Confidence is now expressed in Paris that an international understanding will be reached.

With reference to the repayment of the French and Spanish military expenses and of compensation for the late murders, Germany trusts that France and Spain will consider the financial position of Morocco, in which all the Powers are interested.

LATER.

The French press recognises the conciliatory tone of the German Note regarding Morocco as giving reason to hope that an agreement will be possible on points of detail.

INQUEST ON MRS. LUARD'S BODY.

Verdict of Murder.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

At the Coroner's inquest on the body of Mrs. Luard, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

AMERICAN TRAINING SHIP ASHORE.

Dangerous Position.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The training cruiser "Yankee" is ashore on the rocks in Buzzard' Bay, Massachusetts, with a hole in her forward part. Her position is dangerous.

THE COTTON STRIKE.

Glasgow Spinners Caught Short.

HEAVY ADVANCE IN PRICE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Five weaving mills closed at Bury to-day, thus swelling the ranks of the idle.

The Glasgow spinners were never so short of cotton than they are at present, and have been buying only to meet immediate requirements, believing that the cotton strike was avertable. They are now paying a penny three-half-pence per pound advance for Egyptian and a half-penny advance for American.

THE INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Abortive Attempt at a Settlement.

REASONABLE REQUEST REFUSED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that negotiations for a settlement of the Indian Immigration question have proved abortive.

The Indians have asked that six educated Indians be admitted yearly to provide them with Indian professionals such as doctors and barristers.

The Government has refused their request.

LOSS OF LIFE OFF ALASKA.

Many Japanese and Chinese Drowned.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The barque "Star of Bengal" has been wrecked off Alaska. Nine whites and 101 Chinese and Japanese were drowned.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The death is announced of Lieut.-General Ward, a Mutiny veteran.

[The late Colonel Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, C. I. E., was born in 1837 the youngest son of Sir Henry Ward, G. C. M. G. He was educated privately; joined the 5th Bengal N. I., and served as a volunteer with the Artillery at the siege and assault of Delhi; with the Queen's Own Guides at the battle of Narnoul in 1857; in the Eusufzai Expedition in the following year; and in the Waziri Expedition in 1859. Having filled various posts under the Government of India he became, in 1882, Special Commissioner in charge of an Expedition against the Khonds in Kalahandi. For three years he was the officer in charge of the Bhopal State, and he was subsequently decorated for his work there.]

DR. A. LEHMANN, late Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Mysore, has left Madras for England by the s.s. "Dunera." He proceeds at once to Canada and will probably take up some congenial work he has been offered in the State of Ohio, United States. Nothing has been definitely settled as yet, we understand, regarding the reorganisation of the Mysore Agricultural Department.

BULGARIA AND AUSTRIA.

Prince Ferdinand at Budapesth.

CORDIAL GREETING FROM THE EMPEROR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his Consort arrived at Budapesth yesterday. They were warmly welcomed by the Emperor Franz Josef.

The Emperor, in proposing the toast of Prince Ferdinand at a banquet last evening, dwelt on the excellent relations which existed between Austria and Bulgaria, and wished prosperity to the young country, whose progress was due to the remarkable qualities of its people.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

More Friction over Railway Control.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Fresh friction has arisen between Turkey and Bulgaria, owing to the latter assuming control of the Rumelian section of the Oriental Railway.

A Turkish Note, demanding the withdrawal of the staff, has caused resentment in Bulgaria, where mass meetings have been held, urging the Government to retain the line at all costs.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

A POWERFUL FACTOR.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

M. Yamaza, the new Japanese Charge d'Affaires in London, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was a very real and powerful factor in the natural life of Japan.

He thought he was right in saying that the question of British trade-marks in Japan was practically settled.

He knew of no point on which Japan had departed from the policy of the open door in Manchuria and he reaffirmed the intention of Japan to maintain equal opportunity in all parts of China.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

A Failure.

UNDERWRITERS SADDLED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The underwriters have been saddled with seventy per cent. of the South Australian 3 1/2 per cent. loan of £2,000,000 which was issued in London at 97 1/2.

SITUATION IN TABRIZ.

The Shah's Recent Mandate.

REVOLUTIONARIES DEFIANT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The revolutionaries at Tabriz have informed the Consuls that they are determined to resist Sipahdar owing to the lack of any guarantees that their demands will be fulfilled.

THE JUMMA MUSJID.

Lighted by Electricity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Jumma Musjid at Delhi, the most beautiful mosque in India, is now lighted with electricity, and presents a most delightfully picturesque appearance at night.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Nawab's Generosity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 23.

Nawab Azmat Ali Khan Sahib, Rais of Karnal and Muzaffarnagar, has decided to devote the whole of his property, valued at three lakhs of rupees, to the cause of Mahomedan education, secular and religious. The Aligarh College, the Anjuman Himayet-I-Islam, Lahore, Nadwat Ululema, Lucknow, and the Madrassa Tibbia, Delhi, will receive each a sixteenth portion of the income of the property, the other religious institutions being similarly endowed.

LAND ALIENATION BILL.

Its Abandonment Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 24.

A Press Note states that there is said to be a belief that Government proposes to pass the Land Alienation Bill into law in the coming cold weather.

This is not the intention. The opinions of those interested are being ascertained and extensive enquiries are being made. The Bill will not be introduced in the next Legislative session, and may not be introduced at all.

The necessity or expediency of legislation of this character remains to be determined after all the facts have been ascertained and the circumstances fully considered.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Midnapore Bomb Case.

BAIL AGAIN GRANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The case against the twenty-five accused in the Midnapore bomb conspiracy case was taken up yesterday by Mr. C. H. Reid, Joint Magistrate.

Mr. Surendra Nath Chuckerbutty, the Deputy Magistrate, who recorded Santosh Das' confession, and Captain C. Weisman, Civil Surgeon and Jail Superintendent, were the only witnesses examined; much time of the Court being taken up by the defence counsel in raising points and objections.

The bail ordered by the High Court to the Raja of Narajole and five other accused was again granted. The Raja left for his old palace of Midnapore, which is now his residence, under a police escort. As he left the dock, Mr. Keays addressing the Court said:—"May I ask that the Raja be permitted to read the 'Statesman.' The only paper he gets now is the 'Englishman,' and he wants to know something about the case."

The Magistrate granted the request.

Nadia Bomb Case.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT AWARDED.

Judgment has been delivered in the Nadia bomb case, where a live bomb was sent to Mr. Ezechiel, District Magistrate, by parcel post.

The assessors found the accused, a Bengali lad, guilty under Sections 4A and 4B of the Explosives Act, but asked the Court to take into consideration his tender age.

The Judge sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

An Ominous Leaflet.

A leaflet has been found posted in most Calcutta bathing ghats advising Hindu women to leave the city before the Puja commences.

Threatening High Officials.

K. C. MUKEJI'S CASE.

On the case being resumed yesterday, Mr. Wallach, in addressing the Court on behalf of the prosecution contended that there were special features in the Allahabad case which were absent in this case. He argued that expert evidence could be given effect to by the Court just as an approver's uncorroborated testimony might be given effect to if the Court were satisfied with it.

Mr. Alston maintained that the present case was covered by the Allahabad decision and that it would be very unsafe to convict a man on an expert's opinion only. The Punjab Court had agreed with this view in the recent case.

Mr. Hardless thought that both the anonymous letters were worth by the accused. Accused appeared to be a man more likely to run away from a bomb than to throw one at anybody. These considerations went to the question of punishment if there should be a conviction.

The hearing was concluded yesterday when the assessors expressed the opinion that they thought the accused guilty.

Judgment was reserved until the 30th instant.

"SWADESHI" MOVEMENT.

Meeting in Beadon Square.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The "Swadeshi" meeting, held last evening at Beadon Square, was a very quiet affair.

Moulvi Abdul Kassim presided, and besides the president Messrs. Abdul Hossain and Sudhir Chandra Bannerjee spoke.

The speakers all referred to the stoppage of the Lancashire Mills, as reported in the papers, and ascribed this to "Swadeshism" and the boycott movement.

After a few preliminary remarks as to the celebration of the 16th October, which was drawing near, the president, Mr. Abdul Kasim, said that the main object of the recent house searches and prosecutions was to suppress "Swadeshi," in which connection he related how the Sultan of Turkey had pacified his people by dismissing those of his officers who had been repressive.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Banerjee deprecated, in strong terms, the recent house searches and political prosecutions, saying that repression could not be effective in restoring order.

The gathering then dispersed.

S.S. "ISMALIA" DISABLED.

Towed in by Tugs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Ismalia," 5,265 tons, Captain J. W. Ross, arrived at the Sandheads on Tuesday last, and wired that she was disabled and required immediate assistance.

Arrangements were made with the Port Commissioners to send down their two powerful tugs, the "Retriever" and "Rescue," which left Calcutta for Saugor on Wednesday at noon.

The "Ismalia" was towed up the river on Wednesday by the "Retriever" and the "Rescue."

BAJITPUR DACOITY.

Barrister's House Searched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The house of Mr. P. Mittar, Bar.-at-law, 209, Lower Circular Road, was on Wednesday searched by Superintendent Brojendro Nath Chatterjee, Rai Bahadur.

The search-warrant stated that it was alleged some of the jewellery stolen in the Bajitpur dacoity, near Dacca, which amounted in all to Rs. 60,000, would be found in the house. Nothing, however, was found.

COMMUNICATIONS ON TRAINS.

Railway Board's Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The following is a copy of the Railway Board's letter No. 1743-R. T., dated the 23rd September 1908, to Agents of Companies, Railways and Managers of State Railways:—

In paragraph 5 of their letter No. R. T. 351-7, dated the 27th June 1906, the Railway Board wrote that, under Section 62, Chapter 6, of the Indian Railways Act (9 of 1890), they required all railways to adopt the system of communication between passengers and the guard and driver of a train which is in use in England.

2. The orders were very specific, and it was enjoined that this type of communication was to be fitted to all the existing carriages of all classes within two years from the date of the circular, that is by the end of June 1908. Very little has as yet been done on most of the railways concerned to carry out the order.

3. It became apparent that the orders given above were not receiving sufficient attention, and in Railway Board's letter No. 827-R. T., dated the 11th May 1908, the matter was again taken up. The gravity of the situation was brought to the notice of the railway administrations, and they were instructed to provide the means of communication between passengers and the train officers with the least possible delay. They were also called on to give the matter their earnest and serious attention, and to report the approximate date by which they hoped to have all their mail and passenger trains running with rakes of stock completely fitted. From the replies received to this letter the Railway Board regret to find that, with the exception of a few cases, the matter has not received by any means adequate attention.

It is conceded that difficulties exist in the fitting of the appliance on running stock, and that the details for working communication had to be designed, and that indents for the material required had to be sent to England; but after making due allowance for all obstacles of this description (and it may be noted here that the first instance of difficulty in arranging the details was brought to the notice of the Board in June last) the rate of progress has been lamentably inadequate.

4. This state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue, and the Railway Board now call on the railway administrations to fix a date by which the order issued by them, under Section 62 of the Indian Railways Act (9 of 1890) will be complied with. On receipt of the replies, the necessity for taking further action in the matter will receive attention.

5. A monthly report should be submitted showing the progress made in supplying the communication, and all carriages fitted with vacuum brakes should be provided with it, whether already running on the line or newly built.

6. The notice given under Section 62 of the Railways Act (9 of 1890) in Railway Board's letter referred to in paragraph 1 above is extended to the 31st December 1909. If infringements of the order occur subsequent to this date without the Railway Board's special approval, the penalties provided for in Section 94 of the Railway Act will be put into force.

DURBAR AT QUETTA.

An Interesting Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 24.

A Provincial Durbar was held here yesterday in connection with the Shahi Jirga. There was a smaller attendance of Baluchistan Chiefs than usual owing to many of them being with the Kalat Column; but there was a large attendance of officers of the garrison, including General Clements. A large number of European ladies and a few Indian ladies were present in the galleries of the Sandeman Hall in which the Durbar was held.

Mir Shums Shah, president of the Shahi Jirga, read out the report.

Sir Henry McMahon then spoke, congratulating the tribal "jirgas" on their excellent work during the past year, which showed a decided improvement in the number of cases decided by them.

Sir Henry's speech was translated into Urdu by his personal native assistant and into Pushtu by the Nur Munshi.

At the end of the Durbar a number of rewards in the shape of dresses of honour, binoculars and watches were presented to those Chiefs and others who had distinguished themselves by rendering exceptional services to Government during the past year.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan afterwards entertained the Sirdars, Maliks and others who attended the Durbar at a Garden Party in the Residency grounds.

EARTHQUAKE AT DARJEELING.

A Sharp Shock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 24.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Darjeeling at three this morning. No damage was done.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, SEPT. 24.—Capt. Daldy, M. A. Dept. from Calcutta.

Capt. Dumaresey Rifle Brigade, from Chanbattia.

DEPARTURES, SEPT. 24.—Capt. Daldy M. A. Dept. to England.

Capt. Dumaresey, Rifle Brigade to England.

Col. Harwood, P. M. O. to Calcutta.

Capt. Hyde, R. A. M. C. to England.

Lieut. Whittle, Supt. of Army Schools to Deolata.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mahomedan Claims.

SCHEME FOR CLASS REPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the deputation of the Deccan Provincial Moslem League to H. E. the Governor, I shall feel much obliged if you would kindly publish the enclosed important memorandum, prepared by the late Sirdar Mahomed Yacob, C.I.E., and forwarded by the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk to H. E. the Viceroy and members of the Imperial Council on behalf of the Mahomedan deputation of October 1906. As to the administrative ability of the distinguished author of the practical scheme it will be sufficient to mention here that the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie speaking of him last year said: "Among the modern executive officials I have never known surpassed, I am tempted to say equalled, is the late Sirdar Mahomed Yacob of Sind.—Yours etc.

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD.

Our main point of consideration is how the Municipal and Local Board elections should be made to be suitable to the interests of our community. The problem is a knotty one. It seems so puzzling that one feels inclined to give up hopelessly. But it must be remembered that in a country like India, where such a large and important portion of the population as the Mahomedans cannot get practically any true representation in the administrative boards by the present method, and remembering at the same time the keenness of racial differences that exists to a degree quite unknown in European countries, if it were really impossible to correct the present method in such a way as to save one important loyal but proud community from being placed at the mercy of their antagonists, then it would be the duty of Government first to consider whether it is politically right or safe to push on any further with the present method of representative institution.

The result of its extension will be to place more power in the hands of one community and to make the injustice more keenly felt by the Mahomedan community. The more the present methods are extended or the longer they are allowed to continue the more will the endurance and patience of the Mahomedan community be taxed (a position which can hardly be looked upon with satisfaction by any just Government). However I feel that up to this time no determined or deliberate endeavour has been made to find out a way to render the system of elections more fair to the Mahomedans.

On the one hand, the Mahomedans had not raised their voice in this matter, and on the other the thoughts and minds of the administrators and responsible officers are so greatly taken up by European type of election that they naturally feel a strong hesitation in accepting these radical changes which alone can render the election system suitable in India. It would require a very persevering effort to arrive at the correct method, but the great question is neither to be shirked nor set aside hastily.

In the following sketch an attempt is made to lay down one or two possible methods by which the difficulties might be got over. Naturally it will be impossible to treat all Presidencies or all parts of India by one hard and fast rule. There are several districts in which the number of Musalmans is extremely small, and in parts of one or two Presidencies it is so small that to the eye of the practical administrator any departure from the old methods would seem to be hardly worth the trouble. But there are provinces in which the number of Mahomedans is indeed considerable, and their interests cannot be left neglected as they are at present.

Again in certain parts or in certain towns the numerical strength of the Parsees or the Native Christians is also considerable and probably the administrators will feel disinclined to treat the interests of one community in a special manner and to deny the same considerations to other communities circumstanced similarly. Accordingly in all Municipalities and Taluka Boards where the Mahomedan population is more than 10 per cent. the Mahomedan electors should be allowed to elect their own representatives and they should be divided territorially or otherwise, into as many groups as the number of the representatives allotted to the community, in consideration of their numerical proportion and political importance, etc. In like manner the Mahomedan members of the Taluka Local Boards should be allowed to elect as many representatives for the district board as may be allotted to the community. The Mahomedan voters of the district should for this purpose be divided territorially or otherwise into a number of groups equal to the number of representatives allotted to the community on the district board. In the same manner the Mahomedan members of the district local board and large Municipalities should be allowed to elect as many representatives for the provincial legislative council as will be allotted to the community and they should be divided into as many groups (by Districts and Municipalities) as will be equal to the number of representatives allotted to the community for provincial council. In the same manner the elected Mahomedan members of the provincial councils should be allowed to elect as many Mahomedan members for the Viceregal Council as will be allotted to the community and for this purpose provinces may be grouped together when necessary. It will happen that in many of the municipalities Taluka Boards or District Boards the majority of seats will be possessed by the Hindu community as is the case now. Consequently the administration there is really carried on exclusively by Hindus. The prevailing idea is to appoint in municipalities non-official presidents, the honour falling mostly on Hindus, and it becomes necessary for the authorities in order to strengthen the hands of the President, to admit some of his partisans in the list of nominations also. In such municipalities and often in District Boards where the Hindu element predominates, vital interests of the Mahomedans have suffered, and under the present Law the authorities are helpless, at any rate they cannot render practical help. I am therefore strongly of opinion that in India in order to guard the interests of the minorities there should be a special provision as described below in every enactment which embodies the principle of self-government in any shape. The special provision should be that in any municipality or local board two thirds of the members belonging to one community (or such number of the people of that community as may appear to be sufficient) represent in writing that on account of the numerical preponderance of votes of the larger community their interests have been prejudiced by any decision affecting their religious sentiments or vital interests, the Government or the Commissioner of the division should have power to stay the operation of the decision and to pass such orders as may appear reasonable and just. The principle involved in this para has full support from a resolution of the Indian National Congress passed at the time when it was presided over by Mr. Budrudin Tyebji.

In municipalities and local boards, where the population of Mahomedans is less than one tenth, Government, if it considers that the trouble in altering the system of election will not be commensurate with the object, may protect the interests of the minority by nomination and by the provision mentioned in the foregoing para.

The privileges which in the foregoing paragraphs are meant to be obtained for the Mahomedan community may certainly be extended to any other community such as Parsees or Native Christians or Sikhs in localities where their numerical strength is not less than one tenth, provided they choose to profit by this provision. Thus the amendment of the Law would deal alike with all the communities and no invidious difference will be allowed to remain.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION REPORT.

The Question of Hours.

The following letter, dated the 16th September, was forwarded by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the General Department:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the copies of the Report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission forwarded with your letter No. 4390 of the 25th ultimo.

My Committee have given the Report their careful consideration, and I am now desired to submit the following observations for the consideration of Government.

2. My Committee note that the Commission came to the conclusion that while there was no actual evidence to show that the excessive hours so far had had any effect on the physique of the mill-hands, they were of opinion that, if persisted in, they must, in the long run, be injurious; and in their opinion it was consequently desirable to restrict the time of working to 12 hours. To do so by direct legislation the majority of the Commission were opposed, as they thought it could be brought about by indirect means, and to attain this object they propose to create a "young persons" class consisting of boys from 14 to 17 whose hours of labour should be restricted to 12.

3. My Committee are entirely at one with the Commission as to the necessity of restricting the hours of labour, but they do not feel convinced that the creation of the "young persons" class would have the effect which the Commission look for, as they believe that there are many ways by which the intentions of Government could be circumvented in this direction. For example, certain Mills who do not now employ many boys could dispense altogether with the "Young persons" class and substitute adults in their place. Another way by which this institution of a "young persons" class could be rendered inoperative to restrict the hours of a Mill, would be by slightly increasing the number of spindles in each Mill for which a few more women and children would be added to the establishment and the extra production of yarn brought about by this means would be sufficient to keep the adult males engaged in other Departments for 14, 15 or even longer hours.

4. My Committee therefore, while, as a matter of principle, objecting to the hours of adult labour being restricted by direct legislation are constrained to think that if the object of the creation of the "young persons" class fails, the alternative must be direct legislation, a contingency foreshadowed in para 47 of the Report.

5. They believe, however, that without the creation of the "young persons" class, but with the following addition to Clause 7, Sub-Section 1 of the Draft-Bill, hours of labour in factories would be really restricted to 12 without any direct legislation, and they would ask Government to give it their careful consideration:—

"(1) *a*. Provided that in the case of the Textile Factories in which a system of employment in shifts approved by the local Inspector is not in force there shall be after the factory has run 12 hours excluding stoppages, under this Section, an entire stoppage of all work for not less than one hour in cases where the previous stoppages aggregate to not less than one hour and not less than one hour and a half in cases in which there has been a stoppage of half an hour only."

In conclusion, while recognising that the question of day-light hours is a matter which would require different treatment in different Districts owing to the natural variations in the hours of day-light, my Committee are of opinion that certainly in Bombay, which is the largest and the most important factory District in India, Mills should be allowed the alternative of working day-light hours. Their reasons for this suggestion are that such day-light hours average 12. 6 for the whole year and that it was not until the introduction of electric light that any question arose with regard to excessive hours being worked. Many Mills in Bombay still work day-light hours and it would be a distinct hardship on them and their hands who, my Committee understand, much prefer these hours, if they were compelled to change their system for one which would include working by artificial light. My Committee are aware that this means longer hours in the hot weather, but they do not consider that this constitutes any hardship as the health of the workers is much better in the hot weather than in the cold season and therefore it is to their benefit to have the shorter hours in the latter season.

REVIEWS.

THURSDAY MORNINGS AT THE CITY TEMPLE, by the Revd. R. I. Campbell, M.A., (Fisher Unwin).—The new Theology as taught by Mr. Campbell is an attempt to recover the strenuous moral note of the teachings of Jesus. That great interest is taken in the subject is shown by the fact that large congregations gather at mid-day on Thursdays and are mostly composed of men, and on these occasions Mr. Campbell speaks out plainly showing a frank application of the principles of the New Theology to many ethical and religious problems, and to the social questions which are preying the mind of the modern world. As the author himself says: The advocacy of Socialism by most of the exponents of the New Theology has helped to create additional prejudice against their theological views. It is as well that it should be so, for no theology is worth the preaching which does not find a social expression. The combination may make progress a little slower, but the ultimate triumph of the principles enunciated in the New Theology is made all the more certain by their practical application to social needs.

MAURICE GUEST, by Henry Handel Richardson-(Heinmann).—Anyone who has studied music at Leipzig, or is otherwise familiar with the life and surroundings of the place, will find this book interesting, for it is entirely a story of the life led by English, American and German students during their year or so of residence there. Music is not by any means all-absorbing, a great deal of falling in love takes place and in some instances with bad results. Maurice Guest, the hero, makes a bad choice in Louisa the heroine, who is a very undesirable young lady. That love is blind is remarkably well exemplified in her case. Louisa, though a character that no one could admire, is very true to life. The book is well written, the characters are real, and so graphic are the descriptions, that one feels for the time as if really living among the students.

OUR MASTER TONY, by F. M. Peacock—(Higginbotham and Co., Madras.)—This is a pathetic story interesting from beginning to finish. Tony, a raw young subaltern, never having been to a public school, to be "licked into shape" but educated entirely by his father, a clergyman, has a very bad time on first joining the regiment, where a ragging scene is well described The young wife of Major Jermyn, whom he accidentally meets through a carriage accident, steps into his life here and is a great influence for good. The regiment is ordered to South Africa during the war, where hardships and privation bring out the real character of both officers and men. Tony's is a splendid character and very well portrayed.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place at the Society's Rooms, yesterday, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod presiding.

The election of the following 41 new members since the last meeting was duly announced:—

Mr. Gordon Hundley (Rangoon); Mr. M. C. Coote, (Dilkhusha, U. P.); The Mess President, 117th Maharattas, (Kamptee, C. P.); Mr. F. E. W. Venning (Haka, Chin Hills, Burma); Mr. E. O'Nash, (Rangoon); Mr. H. S. Lane, (Dharwar); Mr. J. P Mullan, (Bombay); Mr. W. Tudor Owen, I. C. S., (Palitana); Capt. C. D. Buxbury, (Mhow. C. I.); Mr. C. Rees, (Chandkhira P. C. Sylhet); Mr. W. M. Logan Home, (Nasirabad); Mr. David Meeker, (Bombay); H. H. Maharaja Swai Sawant Sing Bahadoor, (Bijawar); Mr. E. Little, (Poona); Mr. F. G. Gillies, (Secunderabad, Deccan); Mr. H. G. Chippindall, R. E. (Lahore); Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, I. F. S. (Satara); Mr. A. T. Wilson, (Muhammareh, Persian Gulf); Mr. Dharamdas Tribhuvandas Varjivandas, (Bombay); The Mess Secretary, 25th Cavalry, F. F., (Lahore); Mr. R. H. Stallard, R. E. (Barrackpore); Mr. R. M. Adams, (Murree, Punjab); Mr. E. H. Nicholson, (Trimulgherry, Deccan); Mr. A. J. Currie (Lahore); Mr. J. E. Needham (Bombay); Mr. E. J. Rowlandson (Vellore., N. Arcot); Mr. S. G. Pears, I.C.S. (Tochi, Miranshah, N. Waziristan); Mr. W. M. F. Pendlebury, (Secunderabad, Deccan); Capt. E. Bisset, I. M. S., (Schore, C. P.); Mr. C. D. Gregson, (Bangalore); Capt. H. D. Peile, I.M.S. (Fategarh, U.P.) Mr. R. O. Logan, (Dilkhusha, U.P.); The Mess President, 122nd Infantry, (Ahmedabad); Capt. W. K. Evans, (Trimulgherry, Deccan); Capt. L. E. L. Burne, (Falam, Chin Hills, Burma); Mr. Victor Kinloch, (Klang, Federated Malay States); Mr. P. J. Rust, I.C.S. (Rupa, Umballa District); H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Patiala, Punjab); the Conservator of Forests, Mandla Division, C. P. (Jubulpore, C. P.); Capt. J. V. Ramsden, (Poona); and Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, (Bombay).

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Locality.	Contributor.
1 Caracal (Felis caracal) Skin	Jalaun Dist., C P	L R Clarke, I C S
1 Panther (Felis pardus) Skin	Aden Hinterland	A S Meek
#2 Panther (Felis pardus) Cubs (alive)	Bhusaval	R D Bell, I C S
#1 Sloth bear (Melursus ursinus (alive)	do	do
1 Indian Palm Civet (Paradoxurus niger)	Castle Rock	W F Threlfall
A number of mammal skins including:—		
1 Civet (Viverra tangalunga)	British North Borneo	
1 Mungoose (Mungos brachyurus)	do	
1 White Gymnura (Gymnura alba)	do	
1 Large Bornean Squirrel (Sciurus ephippium)	do	From the Trustees of the British Museum
1 Sciurus vittatus, Sciurus brookei	do	
1 Sciurus prevosti	do	
1 Rat (Mus neglectus)	do	
1 Mouse Deer (Tragulus besei)	do	
A small collection of bird skins and eggs including skins of the		
Indian Grey Shrike (Lanius lahtora)	Simla	Lt H M Whittell
Indian Redstart (Ruticilla rufiventris)	do	Lt Logan Home
Coppersmith (Xantholæmus hæmatocephala)	do	do
and eggs of the Himalayan Whistling Thrush (Myiophoneus temminckii)	do	do
Himalayan streaked Thrush (Trochalopteron lineatum)	do	do
Brown Hill Warbler (Suya crinigera)	do	do
Indian Bush Chat (Pratincola maura)	do	do
White-Cheeked Bulbul (Molpastes leucogenys)	do	do
2 Sandmartins (Cotile riparis)	Gyantse, Tibet	Lt F M Bailey
1 Indian Redstart (Ruticilla rufiventris)	do	do
1 Red-necked Mountain Finch (Montifringilla ruficollis)	Gyantse, Tibet	Lt F M Bailey
1 Himalayan Rough-legged Buzzard (Archibuteo hemipitilopus)	do	do
1 Pheasant tailed Jacana (Hydrophasianus chirurgus)	Thikumgarh, Bundelkhand	Raja Bahadur Saheb of Orchha
2 Golden Eagles (Aquila chrysaetus)	Kashmir ...	
1 Imperial Eagle (Aquila heliaca)	Punjab ...	
4 Indian Tawny Eagle (Aquila vindhiana)	do	
1 Bonellis Eagle (Hieraetus fasciatus)	do	
1 Long legged Buzzard (Buteo ferox)	do	
1 Crested Honey Buzzard (Pernis cristatus)	do	C H Donald
1 Short-toed Eagle (Circaetus gallicus)	do	
1 Shikra (Astur badius) ...	do	
1 Pale harrier (Circus macrurus)	do	
1 Montagues Harrier (Circus cinaraceus)	do	
1 Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus)	do	
1 Black-winged Kite (Elanus cæruleus)	do	
2 Silver Pheasants (Gennæus andersoni)	Tavngwin, Burma	J H Hopwood
1 Grey-bellied Horned Pheasant (Tragopan blythi)	C in Hills, U. Burma	Major H A F Magrath
1 Hodgsons Pipit (Anthus rosæus)	Murree	do
1 Hume's Willow Warbler (Phylloscopus humi)	do	do
1 Nest of Pale Bush Warbler (Horornis pallidus	Murree	Major H A F Magrath
1 Kashmir Wren (Anorthura neglecta)	Kashmir	
1 Sooty Flycatcher (Hemichelidon Sibirica)	do	
1 Little Forktail (Microcichla scouleri)	do	
1 Slaty-blue Flycatcher (Cyornis leucomelanurus)	do	Col A E Ward
1 Himalayan Streaked Laughing Thrush (Trochalopterum lineatum)	do	
1 Short-billed Minivet (Pericrocotus brevirostris)	do	
2 Clutches of Pheasant tailed Jacana (Hydrophasianus chirurgus) eggs	Thana	H Bulkley
Nest and eggs of small White-throated Babbler (Dumetia albigularis)	Bellary	P Roscoe Allen
A number of Snakes and Lizards	Persian Gulf	Lt A T Wilson
A number of Lizards of 3 species		
Varanus bengalensis, Liolaphis bellians and Calotes mystaceus	Shwebo, Burma	Maj H Deane Radcliffe
Snakes of the following species:—		
Trachischium tenuiceps	Darjeeling ...	
Trachischium Guenthri	do	
Trachischium fuscum	do	
Tropidonotus submineatus	do	Maj F Wall, I M S
Tropidonotus bizonayanus	do	
Lacheesis gramineus	do	
Lachesi gramineus	Assam	
Dipsadomorphus cynodon	Jalpaiguri Dist.	
Bungarus lividus	Darjeeling ...	
Simotes albocinctus	do	
Ablabes ranpi	do	
Oligodon melanus	do	
Hypsirhina sieboldii	N W Behar	Maj F Wall, I M S
Amblycephalus monticola	Darjeeling ...	
Calubar prasinus	do	
2 Caecilians (cobi yophis glutinosus)	do	
3 Salamandra (Tylototriton verrucosus)	do	
2 Lizards	do	

1 Young Cobra (Naia tripudians) Alive)	Bombay	H B Saxby
1 Common Green Whip Snake (Dryophis mycterizens) (alive)	Malabar Hill	Maj Kilkelly, I M S
1 Green Keelback (Macropisthodon plumbicolor)	Dharwar	H M Dwane
1 Typhlops brahminus ...	Bombay	A De Cruz
1 Zamenis ventrimaculatus	Deesa	Capt W Glen Liston I M S
1 Eryx conicus	Colaba	Rev. U Mould
1 Green Keelback (Macropisthodon plumbicolor)	Poona	Lt.-Col H S McGill R A M C
2 Tortoises	Bushire, Persian Gulf	Major P Z Cox
A number of land shells...	Matheran.....	G P Millett
A collection of 32 named species of Earthworms	India	Trustees of Indian Museum
5 Species of fresh water Sponges	India and Burma	do
Some Hymenoptera and Diptera	Shewbo, Burma	Major H Delme Radcliffe
Do do	Nasik	E Comber

* These animals were forwarded to the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS from:—Major G. A. Smith, Lt.-Col. Childe, I. M. S., Mr. C. W. Thevenard, Mr. W. S. Rogers, Mr. L. H. Savile, Lt. F. M. Bailey, Mr. J. E. Needham, the Hon'ble A. Hill-Trevor, Lt. Willock and Mr. W. P. Pechey.

EXHIBITS.

GORAL HEADS.

The Secretary drew the attention of members present to the pair of Goral heads, presented by General Osborne some time ago. These heads have been recently mounted in England for the Society, and make a valuable addition to the Museum.

A LIVE KING COBRA OR HAMADRYAD (NAIA BUNGARUS).

The Society has just obtained through Major Wall, I.M.S., another specimen of this interesting snake, alive. The one now exhibited measures about 9 feet in length and was caught in Assam.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MOSQUITOS AND TSETSE FLY.

A set of photographs of the enlarged models of the malarial mosquito and tsetse fly from the cases in the entrance hall of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, were exhibited. The Secretary mentioned that he found it was impossible to have similar cases brought out to India, even if the Society could afford it, owing to the models being made of wax which would probably melt in this climate. Mr. Kinnear, had however arranged for these photographs to be taken and Mr. John Wallace was now having them mounted for the Society in an album.

INDIAN DUCKS AND THEIR ALLIES.

The book on this subject which has been recently published by the Society by subscription, was shown to members and greatly admired. It contains 30 illustrations of the finest chromo-lithography of the Swans, Geese and Wild Ducks which occur in India and will undoubtedly become a standard work on this subject.

Mr. Savile proposed a vote of thanks be passed to the Secretary for his work in connection with the production of this beautiful book which reflected so much credit on the Society and Major Hoskyns having seconded it this was carried.

PAPER READ.

Captain Mackie, I. M. S., then read a paper by Captain W. Glen Liston, I.M.S., on the following subject :—

"The present epidemic of malaria in the port of Bombay, a description of the mosquito which is spreading the disease with some suggested remedies."

Captain Mackie observed that it was by the irony of fate that Captain Liston was unable to be present at the meeting to road his paper owing to his having just been attacked by the very disease about which he was intending to speak.

In this paper Capt. Liston pointed out that the cause and prevention of malaria resolved itself into and study of the malarial parasite in man and mosquito. Such a study necessarily involved a knowledge of the haunts and habits of mosquitoes particularly those species of then which were responsible for the communication of the disease from man to man. It was therefore a subject well worthy of consideration by the Society. After briefly referring to the history of our knowledge regarding malaria and how certain mosquitoes with spotted wings were proved by Major Ross to be the disseminators of the disease, he briefly sketched the life history of the malarial parasite as it occurred both in man and mosquito. He pointed out that for the maintenance of the existance of the parasite it was necessary that it should pass through alternately a phase of development in man and a phase of development in the mosquito. Certain conditions on the one hand were required for the transferrence of the parasite from man to mosquito while on the other hand certain other conditions were necessary for its transferrence from mosquito to man. These conditions were eminently fulfilled in the present condition of the Port of Bombay. He then passed on to consider the epidemic which was at present afflicting the port. He said his attention was first directed to the matter by certain remarks made in the Municipal Corporation a few months ago by Mr. Watcha and Dr. Sukhia. These gentlemen declared that so severe was the epidemic of malaria in the Frere Road and certain parts of the Fort that houses were being vacated and people leaving the place. Investigation by him proved that these statements were correct and that a very severe epidemic was raging in this district. He said that there were four ways by which it was possible to ascertain to what extent malaria was present in a particular place.

1st—Vital statistics might be scrutinized.

2nd—The children of the place might be examined observing to what extent enlargement of the spleen was present among them.

3rd—Microscopical examination of the blood of persons living in the locality with a view to detecting the presence of the malarial parasite might be made.

4th—The anopheles mosquitoes in the district might be examined noting the species which were prevalent and especially the number of them which showed malarial parasites in their bodies.

With the assistance of Capt. Mackie he had been able to gauge the severity of the disease in the present instance in all of these four ways.

Dealing first with statistics, he found that no accurate records had been kept but many cases of the disease came to his notice, among others some of that grave and fatal form of the malady known as cerabral malaria. He quoted from a letter received from the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in which that Officer wrote: "Each steamer after being in the Victoria or Princes Docks for a few days returns its cases of malaria with painful regularity and not only does the sickness last the whole time the ships are in port here but the fever appears to be of such a malignant character that it continues throughout the whole voyage to London and consequently incapacitates a large number of our crews from rejoining their vessels there. This state of things has become so serious that my general managers have telegraphed to me from London that cases of malaria are increasing to an appalling extent amongst the crews of the Bombay mail steamers. The "Arabia" which sailed from Bombay on 1st August last having had 82 cases on the homeward voyage, the "Persia" which sailed on the 15th idem landed 100 cases in London and a similar number occurred on the "Marmora" which left on the 29th, August. This will give some idea of the seriousness of the epidemic."

Secondly, Capt. Liston stated that no less than 60 per cent. of the children living in the Frere Road showed enlargement of the spleen and thirdly 50 per cent. of them harboured malarial parasites in their blood at the time the examination was made.

Fourthly, he was able to collect a large number of anopheles in the affected district, and examination of these showed that they belonged to two species viz: "A. Rossi" and "A. Stephensi." The former he stated was a harmless mosquito while the latter was the mosquito which was spreading the disease. As many as 25 per cent. of these harboured the malarial parasite in some stage of developement in their body. This discovery was particularly interesting not only because it was the first time that this mosquito had been observed to be infested in nature but also because it was associated with the construction of the new docks. It was well known that earth work of this nature had been in the past often associated with severe malaria and if for no other reason than to guard against such eventualities in future, the present epidemic ought to be thorongly investigated. He then briefly detailed the points of difference between "A. Stephensi" which was carrying the disease and "A Rossi" which was a harmless mosquito, and passed on to make some remarks about preventive measures. These measures he considered under the headings "Personal Measures" and "Public measures." He said "Personal Measures" dealt with the destruction of the malarial parasite in the human body by the administration of quinine and with adopting precautions to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes. He said that the "Public Measures" were the more important in this country because poverty and ignorance seldom permitted the personal measures being properly carried out. Public measures he said aimed chiefly at the extermination of the malaria carrying mosquito and this was generally affected by destroying the insect in its larval stage when found living in various collections of water. He pointed out that mosquito brigades could do their work intelligently or otherwise. On the one hand having ascertained which particular mosquito was spreading the disease, they could seek out and remove the breeding places of this mosquito. On the other hand they might blindly attempt to destroy all mosquito breeding places. This latter plan was the one generally adopted but it appeared to him to be a foolish plan of operation and one likely to yield unsatisfactory results. A knowledge of mosquitoes showed that each species selected a particular type of breeding place and if it was sought to destroy a particular mosquito it was comparatively an easy matter to find out its selected breeding places. He then dealt with the common breeding places of "A Stephensi" and pointed out that they had been found in the iron cisterns on the roofs of the houses in the Fort, in concrete water troughs, in disused wells, in earthernware "ghurras" and in tin pots filled with clean water. It was absurd to paint kerosine or Pesterine on every pool since each breeding place required to be dealt in a rational manner. If, for example, "A. Stephensi" was to be prevented from breeding in the iron cisterns on the houses in the Fort, the hinged trap door now generally used on the cisterns must be replaced by more accurately fitting covers to prevent mosquitoes gaining entrance to the water. Again the best treatment for the breeding places of "A Stephensi" in disused wells was to have them filled up. Dealing with the breeding places in this rational way it was possible to appreciate the effects of the measures by collecting from time to time the adult insects, noting whether they were more or less easily found. In concluding his paper he felt sure that they would all agree with him that the time had arrived when a thorough inquiry should be made into the conditions which had brought about this epidemic, and that measures should be taken at once to deal with the situation in some more thorough way than had been attempted in the past.

The paper (of which the above is only a brief extract) will appear in full in the next Journal of the Society.

Several members having spoken on the subject of the paper, Mr. Justice Macleod said that it was to be hoped that either the Municipality or Government would investigate the matter and he proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Captain Liston for his valuable paper and to Captain Mackie for reading it. This was passed unanimously and the meeting then terminated.

CROPS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

Bumper Harvest Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

Bumper crops now promise over almost the whole of Upper India, except in Behar and Northern Oudh districts, where the rainfall was late and scanty. The Government of India have sanctioned takkavi advances to the extent of twelve lakhs of rupees for Behar, which, it may be hoped, will enable the people to take advantage of the rain which fell about a fortnight ago in the matter of getting the rice seedling into the ground. Fortunately last year was a good one in this part of India, and even this year the drought appears to have been very partial. A good fall of rain in the next few weeks will be wanted to mature the autumn crop, and much will depend on whether this is received. The case of Northern Oudh appears to be less urgent, but here also more rain is wanted. Reports from the Punjab already begin to indicate that the recent heavy rain in this province is having its usual effect in producing fever. Arrangements are being made to reinforce the supplies of quinine, which were running low in the districts, but despite this precaution an unhealthy period while the country is drying appears to be inevitable, and is likely to interfere to some extent with the planting of the rabi.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 22 was 610, giving a death-rate of 29·83 per annum per thousand as against 87·01 the corresponding period of last year, and 38·17 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 64 died from fevers; 26, plague; 2, small-pox; 1, measles; 1, cholera; 1 leprosy; 38 phthisis; 32 diseases of the nervous system; 132 affections of the respiratory organs 35, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 49, still-born; 103, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 14; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet 4; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 271; Hindu low caste, 67; Musalman, 125; Parsee, 23; Jew, 4; Native Christian 26; Eurasian 2, European 3; and Negro African, 1. other and unknown Castes 1. The total number of births was 427 as against 374 the corresponding period of last year, and 384 the average over the past five years.

JUBBULPORE NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, SEPTEMBER 22.

THE weather is still keeping fine here and excepting for one or two showers, we have had no rain since the first few days of the month. It is therefore remarkable, that it is delightfully cool, and that we are not worried with the steamy heat which usually follows the cessation of the monsoon. Instead of that the atmosphere is dry and fresh and in the evenings the air begins to have quite a nippy feeling.

It is the ideal time to have dances when neither rain nor the real chill of the cold weather prevents the using of the grounds for sitting out and cooling purposes between the dances. Evidently others think the same, for the notice which appeared a few days ago, proposing a club dance on Saturday, provided sufficient names were put down, was filled in rapidly with the requisite number. Really the only thing we have to grumble about here now, is the plague of insects which is becoming worse and worse, and forces the Bridge players to take refuge in the verandah directly lamps are required the sign for the approach of our tormentors.

The crops in the neighbourhood are doing splendidly and almost a record harvest is expected. Last Saturday, we had the usual fortnightly club concert it having been postponed from the previous week owing to the performances of the Ellis Operatic Company. There were two new features in the programme this time: one was a quartet, well rendered by Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Burgess, Captain Burgess and Mr. Temple. The other, a costume duet: "The Dolls' Duet," given by Mrs. Gascoigne and Mr. Davidson. This caused much merriment; they were carried in turn on the stage, keeping in a stiff attitude: and when placed side by side, and wound up by their owners, automatically sang the song and gave the requisite dance: and were then carried off once more, still keeping their rigid position.

Mr. Davidson who was dressed as a sailor doll, looked his part, and played it admirably.

The comic element is rather lacking in our amateur concerts; and we should indeed be at a loss, if it were not for Major King, our only comic singer and fortunately a truly amusing one. His fortnightly contributions are always greatly appreciated and enthusiastically encored.

The polo players are once more having the disagreeableness of blinding dust. It is extraordinary how quickly the polo ground has become a dusty maidan, considering the short time which has elapsed since the enormous rainfall of the months of July and August.

A great number of green pigeons have been shot lately; and shooting in the districts round will soon become the favourite week-end amusement. It is very interesting, when riding or driving through the neighbouring villages, to watch the women spinning outside most of the huts, it is a great industry here, and I am told that the spinning wheels are the same kind as those used by the Irish spinners.

The housing question is becoming a serious matter in Jubbulpore; bungalows are already very scarce: and it is to be hoped for this reason, that for their own sakes, the incoming Battery is not a much married one. In spite of the smallness of the majority of our bungalows, rents are extremely high for an up country station. One pays the same here for a little four-roomed domicile, as one does in Karachi for a double storeyed building, containing six or seven good-sized rooms; and it is not nearly so difficult there to make one's landlord keep the place in good repair. It seems singular that this should be the case, because bungalows, although as a general rule far better in Karachi, were just as scarce and difficult to secure.

The golf handicap is progressing well: the semi-finals having been reached There were twenty-five entries, which was quite good considering the size of the station, and that the golf links are some way out.

It is probable that the Amateur Theatricals will not come off until considerably later than expected, because, although the rehearsals have been constant; one rather important part has been given up in turn by two men, and it has now to be learnt and rehearsed by a third. We are well catered for in Jubbulpore in the way of music. Weather permitting the bands of the 60th Rifles, 33rd Punjabis, and 1st Brahmans respectively, all play in the gardens once a week; so that we have a Band on alternate week-day afternoons: and as they play in the Public Gardens, and not in the club grounds, everybody can have the pleasure of listening frequently to good music.

Indeed all sorts and conditions of people are to be found in these gardens on band evenings from sahibs and memsahibs downwards: and not the smallest portion of the audience, consists of children with their nurses or ayahs. We are greatly to be congratulated on the acquisition of the band of the 60th Rifles, which is without doubt one of the best military bands now in India.

COIMBATORE PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

Impending Reforms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 24.

At the inaugural meeting of the Coimbatore People's Association two days ago, Mr. Theagaraja Chettiar presiding, the Hon. Mr. V. Krishnasawmi Iyer made an interesting speech earnestly appealing to his hearers to co-operate in the political work on moderate constitutional lines. Referring to the future Congress and its aims and objects, he outlined the policy of self-government on colonial lines as most suitable at the present time. In conclusion, he said new reforms were in the air. The recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission when they appeared would not altogether be disappointing. Lord Morley and the Under-Secretary had said the reforms inaugurated would be substantial and that they would take the people of this country a considerable step forward in the way of progress. The question to be answered was, "How are you prepared to receive those reforms." Every village, taluk and district should show by the manner in which it received the reforms that the country was competent to receive them in such a manner that they would very soon be said they were qualified to receive more. It was said that power would be placed in the hands of the people of administering their own affairs and that larger powers would be given to the operations of Taluka and District Boards, that their Legislative Councils would be expanded, and that Advisory Boards might also be appointed. It was for the people to show by their organisation that they were fit for work to which they were likely to be called. The people of Coimbatore by their organisation should show that they were capable not merely of utilising the first instalment of reform, but of carrying it on in such a manner that they might be fit to receive more, it in the wisdom of those that were guiding the destinies of this Empire it was expedient to grant more.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Art Society was held yesterday, Sir Walter Hughes presiding.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report stated:—"The seventeenth Exhibition, held in the Town Hall in March 1908, was most sucessful, the attendance was considerably larger than in the previous year and the number of the pictures hung was also larger and in general quality perhaps higher than ever before. The Conversazione, held on Tuesday March 3rd 1908, was attended by H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russel, Sir Sassoon J. David, the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble (now Chief Justice) Mr, Basil Scott, and others, and the Exhibition was opened to the public on the following day and remained open until March 17th. The attendance aggregated 2,650, which included 359 students, and the public showed their appreciation of the standard of quality of the exhibits by the number of purchases made. The total number of pictures hung aggregated 536 against 482 in 1907 and the number sold was 67, or very nearly double the number sold during the Exhibition of 1907. The funds of the Society benefited considerably by this increase, the receipts from commission on sales aggregating Rs. 346 as compared with Rs. 198 in the previous year. The Society's Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. M. F. Pithawalla and the total sum awarded in prizes including medals aggregated Rs. 1,164. The Committee, while congratulating the Society on the success attained at the Exhibition, are glad to be in a position to report favourably on the state of the finances. The year opened with a balance in hand of Rs. 3,135 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 3,873-1-5. The receipts from the subscriptions of members were Rs. 1,395, which still leaves much to be desired, as with a larger membership more might be done for the encouragement of the Fine Arts in Bombay. The Committee have to record their sorrow for the death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who as a member of the Committee, took a lively interest in the affairs of the Society for several years. Under the provision of the rules the Committee have appointed Mr. Vijbhookhandas Atmaram, for many years one of the prize donors and a consistent supporter of the interests of the Society, to the position of one of the Vice-Presidents and are glad to be able to announce that the following gentlemen have assented to fill vacancies on the Committee which have occurred during the year:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. W. D. Sheppard and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. The Committee desires to tender their Honorary Secretary, Professor O. V. Muller, their hearty thanks for his zealous labours in promoting the interests of the Society. His indefatigable exertions in the arduous labour of the arrangements for the Exhibition merit the cordial thanks of the Society, and their thanks are likewise due to the Honorary Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, to the members of the Managing Committee and the judges for their assistance and co-operation in making the Exhibition a success. They have also to thank the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokaldas, for his services during the year, and Mr. C. M. Hansen for his kind assistance in auditing the accounts of the Society for the year ending 15th August 1908. They have in conclusion the pleasure to announce that the date for the next Exhibition has been fixed as follows.

The Conversazione, Tuesday March 2nd, and the opening to the public for Wednesday, March 3rd, 1909.

On the motion of Sir Walter C. Hughes, seconded by Mr. Nadkarni, the Report was adopted.

Votes of thanks to the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Assistant Secretary and the Honorary Treasuret, and this Honorary President were passed.

On the motion of Mr. Muller it was resolved to amend one of the by-laws. When amended it ran: "that the exhibit if not painted in India must be the work of the person ordinarily resident in India." The amendment was carried.

The following were appointed members of the Committee:—The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott (President) Sir Walter Hughes (Vice-President), Professor Muller (Honorory Secretary,) Mr. Bhandarkar (Honorary Assistant Secretary), Mr. Narotam M. Gokaldas (HonoraryTreasurer); and Mr. F. C. Remington, Mr. J. P. Watson, Dr. Miss Benson, Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Coleman, Mr. D'Lair, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir V. D. Thackersey, Mr. Alimo, Mr. W. D. Sheppard and Mr. Nadkarni.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

IMPROVEMENT OF SIMLA.

Imperial Government's Views.

SCHEME INITIATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The text is now published here of the Government of India's letter to the Punjab Government sanctioning the commencement of work upon the Simla Improvement scheme as already announced, and stating that no further contribution can be given to the scheme from Imperial revenues; also that special legislation for Simla is undesirable at present, but that it is left to the local Government to consider how far, if at all, the Municipal Bill will need further amendment to provide requisite powers to carry out the scheme.

The scheme sanctioned is that recommended by the Simla Improvement Committee and includes the provision of additional water and sewers, also the installing of electric lighting and the making of new roads. The last named improvement stands at the end of the list, but the one which will most benefit the present residents since it is the one which will take only a few months to effect, while the Hydro-Electric Scheme will require years to bring it into operation. It is satisfactory therefore to learn that it is likely to be commenced during the coming cold season, when the necessary land will also be taken up.

The Punjab Government are pushing on with the arrangements for carrying out the Simla Improvement Scheme, sanctioned some time since by the Government of India. Funds are available, amounting to about twenty lakhs of rupees, of which two lakhs are to be raised on a loan by the Simla Municipality and two lakhs contributed by the Provincial and Imperial Governments under the arrangements sanctioned in 1899. Some changes in taxation are to be made in order that residents in clubs and hotels may contribute proportionately to those who occupy houses; but the Government of India have negatived the proposals for special legislation for Simla, and have informed the Punjab Government that the existing system of appointment of the Municipal Committee is to continue.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

ANOTHER DRAW.

Wednesday's drawn game between the Royal Scots and East Lancs was replayed yesterday when once more, neither being able to score, no definite decision could be arrived at. In anticipation of a hard-fought game, spectators turned out in large numbers and were treated to not only a good display of football but a sterling exhibition of stamina. The game was full of incident, being very fast throughout. Both goals were visited at frequent intervals and it would be a difficult matter indeed to decide in whose favour the exchanges as a whole were. Owing probably to excitement and the importance of the meeting, many chances of scoring were allowed to slip and the shooting all round was very poor, the Scots being perhaps more at fault in this respect indulging in too many long chance shots when had they first come closer in things might have turned out differently.

It is not easy to individualise in a game like this when every man played hard to the end, but in both teams the strong point struck one as being the halves. For the Lancs' Nelson though often finding himself at a disadvantage through disparity in height, was never got rid of by the opposing forwards and the left half too was conspicuous. On the other side Finnigin worked like a Trojan and his heading, a strong feature with the Scots, was most useful. At back, Duckworth and Foster respectively showed up well though their partners did sound work assisting two very safe custodians, the Lancs's man having rather more to do than the other.

Some very pretty forward play was seen all round, the Scots indulging in short passing and the Lancs opening out more. The neat, crisp passing of the Colaba team was the more attractive to watch, but there was too much playing about with the ball near goal and the Lancs' advantage lay in the quickness with which they got away on getting going. Theirs was the long passing game and had the wings got rid of the ball a bit quicker, it would have been to their advantage, Ainsworth in particular being too well watched to delay long. In not having Kennoway and Ross, who had to go away on duty, the Scots are most unfortunate and Wright is seen to much better advantage in his old place on the right wing than at centre. McIntosh and Bolton were particularly clever and the right wing men of the Lancs. The whistle was in the hands of Sergt. Tilley again, and it is just as well it was as there were many ticklish points to settle and his decision came immediately offences occurred. Some players still think a man can be kept off when not actually on the ball and his prompt action in this respect was particularly commendable.

A very thoughtful action on the part of the Tournament Committee was that of inviting the Indo-British, St. Mary's and Byculla Education Society Schools to watch the match. They were provided with the light refreshment no schoolboy refuses, and their evident enjoyment of the game must have amply made up to the Committee for their kindly solicitude.

With a view to giving the teams a rest, they replay on Saturday, which is unfortunate for those who make a point of going to Poona.

TEAMS.

EAST LANCS.		ROYAL SCOTS.
Carefoot	Goal	Underdown.
Jackson	Backs	Williams.
Duckworth.....		Foster.
Slater	Half-backs	Hill.
Nelson.....		Finnigan (capt).
Alcock.....		Lakin.
Hewarth.....	Forwards	Martin.
Parsons		Bolton.
Bramwell.....		Wright.
Boyle		McIntosh.
Ainsworth (capt)..		McConnan.

Referee—Sergt. Tilley, R. F. A.
Goal-Judges—Sergt. Watts, R.A., and Mr. Robertson.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.
Y. M. C. A.....	R. F. A.	To-day.
R. F. A., Kirkee	3—1	
Carabiniers.....	Carabiniers	
Commercial Gym	4—2	
East Lancs.....	E. Lancs	1—1, 0—0, to be replayed on Saturday.
R. G. A., Bombay	0—0 2—0	
Royal Scots.....	R. Scots,	
Govt. Telegraphs	2—0	
Rovers.....	bye	Worcesters W. O.
Worcesters.....	bye	
Somerset L. I.	bye	Somersets
Bombay Gymkhana ...	bye	4—2

ROVERS' SPRINTING COMPETITION.

During the interval the usual race was held, the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club being the competitors on this occasion. The following players represented their teams :—

R. G. A.	GOVT. TELEGRAPHS.
Southcote	Game.
Titley	Holman.
McKewon	Nicholas.

The order at the winning post was—

Holman...	1
Game	2
Southcote	3
Nicholas	4
Titley	5
McKewon	6

Govt. Telegraphs won by 11 points to 4.

SPRINTING COMPETITION TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.
Y. M. C. A.....	Y. M. C. A.	
R. F. A., Kirkee.....	8—7	
Carabiniers.....	Com. Gym.	
Commercial Gym....	11—4	
East Lancs.....	R. G. A.	
R. G. A., Bombay ...	11—4	Telegraphs
Royal Scots	Telegraphs	11—4.
Govt. Telegraphs ...	12—3	
Rovers.....	bye	Worcesters
Worcesters.....	bye	W. O.
Somerset L. I.	bye	B. Gym.
Bombay Gymkhana	bye	8—7

NAINI TAL.

Civil Service Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 23.

The hockey match, played this afternoon, was won by Naini Tal by 4 goals to 3, after a well-contested game.

In the cricket match, the Civil Service went in first and made a poor show, all being out for 42. Naini Tal then went in and easily passed their opponents' score. They are still batting.

IN a recent note the "British Medical Journal" declares that the English are the greatest dietetic faddists in the world, and points out that one has only to watch English people at a foreign "table d'hote" to obtain confirmation of this. It is suggested that the basis of many people's dislike for foreign cookery is that the English digestion has a natural aversion to olive oil, which is so much used as a culinary fat abroad.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA SEPTEMBER 24.

The Poona Horse Show, which always excites keen interest, commenced to-day and will continue to-morrow. It is almost superfluous to say that the first day's proceedings were a great success since Captain Hopwood undertook the duties of honorary secretary and Colonel Bull was facile princeps in connection with the judging, etc. There is something strongly attractive about a Poona Horse Show, and on this occasion it was rendered doubly attractive by the fact that the officers of the R. A. M. C. were "At Home" to very nearly all Poona society, including Miss Clarke and the Government House party. H. H. the Thakur Saheb of Limbdi, H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala and others of distinction, while the band of the 114th Maharattas played during the afternoon.

Three of the events were judged in the morning and the rest of the programme was carried out in the evening, when the different classes were judged. Some of the classes did not fill so well as they might have, but the horses which appeared for judgment were decidedly the finest which could be seen in Western India and elsewhere. The Judges, too, were experts before criticising and their judging in all instances completely escaped that heart-burning to closely identified with failures in a horse show. This was conspicuous in the class for teams, when the 26th Cavalry team took the first prize from the Government House team, which won it last year; and again in Class XVa, for ladies' ponies Colonel Gordon and Colonel Logan Home, the two Judges in this class, had an extremely delicate task to get over when making the awards; but they were right in giving the first prize to Mrs. Morriss's Veronique, a bay Irish mare which has been the heroine of previous horse shows Mrs. Morriss has never been without a couple of prizes at a Poona Horse Show, and she was very nigh getting the first prize in the class for pony hunters, 14-2 and under, if Colonel Donnell's handsome grey Australian mare Oakie had not richly merited it in the class for pairs in harness, the first prize for which was sportingly presented by the members of Tattersall's Club. Mr. Anandjee Nandjee's pair of shapely black English mares were very properly awarded the first prize. It would be difficult to find a more handsome pair in India. Mr. R. B. took the top prize for Colonial and polo ponies, heavy weights, with his splendid Australian gelding Piccadily, and Captain the Hon'ble Bingham's Red Shot, a champion in the polo field, a simllar prize for light weights. But the most admirable feature of the show was the dashing and daring riding of Mrs. Gordon over the Lancers, and she richly deserved the first prize awarded to her in the class for jumping. It was not gallantry, and if it were, nobody could blame them which prompted the judges to give her the first prize. The prize winners are given below :—

Class 3—English and Colonial chargers—1st prize presented by Hon'ble A. A. Apcar, 2nd by Major F. Morris.—

Capt Ramsdin's ch aus m Glory 1
Mr Hildebrand's ch aus g Tot 2
Major Morriss's ch aus g Daroji 3

Judges—Brig.-General Remington and Major H. C. Gough.

Class 1—Infantry Chargers, 13-2 to 14-2. 1st prize presented by the fund.

Capt. Lambton's b aus g Ducker 1

Five entered.

Judges—Colonel Gordon and Colonel Logan-Home.

Class 2—Arab and C. B. Chasgers. 1st prize presented by Mr. Anandji :—

Major General Alderson's gr a g Aleerfoyle]..... 1

Four entered.

Judges—Colonel Gordon and Colonel Logan-Home.

Class 9—Light weight hunters up to and under 21 stone. 1st Prize presented by the Hon'ble W. L. Cameron; 2nd by Mr. E. St. Gray.

Mr. Beatty's c aus. G. V. L. B. 1
Capt. J. L. Meyer's c aus g Gold-finder 2

Twelve entered.

Judges—General Remington and Major Gough.

Class 5—Heavy weight Arab and C. B. polo ponies up to 13 stone or over. 1st Prize presented by H. H. Aga Khan. 2nd by Aga Shumshudin Shah.

Mr. R. B. Wood's gr. a. h. Secretary 1
Capt. Powham's g. a. g. Sterling..... 2
Major Sounder's g. a. g, Sahara..... 3

Ten entered.

Judges—Major-Jameson and Major Martin.

Class 10.—Medium hunters up to from 12 to 14 stone. 1st Prize presented br. Mr. M. L. Roberts, 2nd by Capt. Hon'ble Bingham.

Capt. J. L. Meyar's br. aus g Bottle ..... 1.
Colonel Wilson's bl aus g Jackdaw ..... 2.
Colonel Cookson's ch aus g Lamington..... 3.

Fourteen entered.

Judges—General Remington and Major Gough.

Class 6.—English and Colonial polo ponies. 1st Prize presented br. H. E. Sir George Clarke. 2nd and 3rd the Fund.

Mr. R. B. Wood's br aus. G. Piccadilly..... 1

HEAVY WEIGHT.

Capt Bingham's ch. aus G. Redshot..... 1

LIGHT WEIGHT.

Capt G. Lucas's br aus 'm Pearl of Price : 2
Capt. G. Lucas's br aus. g. Abundance : 3

Twenty-three entered.

Judges—Major Jameson and Major Martin.

Class 23—Pairs in harness. 1st Prize presented by Members of Tattersall's Club.

Mr. Anandji Nanjee's bl e m Molly and bl e m Mary 1.
Mr. B. J. Tata's br e g Victory and Conquest 2.
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus gs Jack and Jill 3.

Six pairs entered.

Class 8—A Pony hunters 14-2. and under. 1st prize presented by officers of the 26th Cavalry. 2nd by Capt. Meynell.

Colonel O'Donnell's g. aus. m. Oakie 1
Mrs. Morris's Irish m. Veronique..... 2

Twelve entered.

Judges.—Col. Gordon and Col. Logan Home.

Class 16.—Hacks 14—2.

1st prize presented by Horn'ble J. L. Jenkins, 2nd. by Colonel Wilson, 3rd by the Fund.

Mr. Beatley's b aus g V H B 1
Capt Barrett's br e g Cairnsmore 2
Capt. Ramsden's ch aus m. Glory..... 3

Thirty entered.

Judges—General Remington and Major Gough.

Class 8, B—Pony Hunter's 14-2 and under 1st prize presented by Major Bertile Clay, 2nd by the Fund.

Not Judged.

Class 25.—Team 1st, prize presented by the Fund.

26th Cavalry's team 1
Government House team..... 2

Class 15—Ladies' ponies. 1st prize presented by Mr. D. T. Tata. 2nd by Capt. Hopwood. Special prize by officers R.A.M.C.

Mr. Morriss's Irish m Veroniqtc..... 1
Major Moore's ch aus g Robin 2
Mrs. J. L. Meyer's ch aus g Clandine 3

Nine entered.

Class 18.—Jumping for horses. 1st prize presented by Messrs. Lund and Blockley. 2nd and 3rd by the Fund.

Mr. Gordon's br aus m Polly, ridden by Mrs Gordon 1
Major Arnold's ch. aus m. Ruby 2
Capt Bowett's ch. aus g. Lucifer 3

Thirty entered.

Class 15.—Ladies' picnics. 1st Prize presented by Surgeon-General Slogeth, C.M.G. 2nd by the Fund.

Capt Davies' A G Churdie 1
Colonel G. A. H Siler 2

Ten entered.

POONA RACES.

Eighth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 24.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 24th September.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.—Messrs. Wood and Badger's Keenadan, H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mallinyook, H. H. Maharaja Jam Sahib's Metal Boy, H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton, Aga Shah's Sugar Apple, Mr. G. H. Beaumont's Jolly Abbot, Mr. D. Runchordass's Coquette, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Our State and Windy, Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar's Sprightly Star, Mr. J. Watson's Polly, Thakur Sripal Singh's Mother Goose and The Master, Mr. R. R. S.'s Oakton, Lachlan, Posco, and Uro, Mr. Kelso's Royalist and St. Patrick, Messrs. M. Goculdass, and Scott Nemmo's, ch. c. m. Zotique, and Mr. Jiji's Pelargonimn II.

THE ROSEHILL PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs—Major G. Moore's ch. aus. m. Tete-a-Tete, Mr. Artin A. Essayes's Koko, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Matalgia and Wild Boy, Mr. A. D. Barton's Cracker, Mr. P. B. Avasia's Chippy Norton, Mr. R. R. S'. Comeback and Lady Nannie, Mr. Kelso's Encourage, Mr. M. Goculdass's Gun Metal, Lady Leslie, and Pantry Girl, evening Herald and Capt. Meynell's Recovery.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.—Mr. R. A. Willis' M. V. O., Mr Newton's Hadee, Mr. G. K.'s Bendigo, Mr. Adel's Dumra, Captain Hodgson's The Munshi, H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's Brigand II, Aga S. Shah and Mr. Goculdass's g a h Ajeer, Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Arvadia, Mr. Abdoola Mana's Hamid, Mr. A. M. Ameer's Brutus, Mr. A. M. Busharia's Panala, Nezer, Chungiz, and Darianoor, Mr. Syed Aga Mir's Aden, Mr. Abdoola Mistry's Fattahal Kher, Mr. D. Runchordass's Ashroff, Mr. D. Runchordass's Meerjan, Mr. R. S. Forage's Safoog, Mr. Khalil Dooree's Amood, Mr. Mujeed Jurji's Recruit, Mr. Hoosain Obayed's Dhafer, Mr. J. M. Mistry's Rummah, Mr. J, M. Mistry's Young Salanic, Mr. S. A

TRIAL BY JURY.

The Dark Side of the System.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Another consequence is the disgraceful scenes which constantly occur in the jury-room, and even in open court. What can be more scandalous to the administration of justice than the disclosures which frequently take place of the secrets of the jury-room? It would be easy to produce a score of cases out of the law reports, many of them recent, in which it has been proved that the jury tossed up or drew lots for the verdict; and there was a case at Peterborough in which they settled their dispute by balancing a poker, the fall of which to the right hand decided the guilt of the accused; and it has sometimes occurred that one obstinate fellow with a mule's head and a camel's stomach has starved the other eleven into a verdict against their convictions and their oaths. Still more frequent are the cases in which the "most monstrous compromises have been made between the conflicting opinions of the discordant twelve. To illustrate what I mean, take a late case in which a defendant was sued for publishing an anonymous letter containing the vilest charges against the plaintiff. If the defendant was the author of it the case called for the severest damages, and the only dispute was whether he was the writer or not. The jury found for the plaintiff, but astonished everybody by giving only a shilling damages. The secret was that some of them thought the defendant was not the writer at all, and only consented to give way to the rest on condition that the damages should be reduced to nothing. So conscious indeed are the judges of the scandal that would result from the disclosure of what passes between the jury, that they have done all they can to prevent the curtain from being drawn, and to shut out the public eye from the interior of the jury-room. When new trials have been moved for and supported by affidavits of jurymen that they had tossed up for the verdict, the Court have laid down a rule that they will not hear such affidavits (a). Now as no one is allowed to enter the jury-room but the officer of the Court, and he only to ask if they are agreed, the effect of this rule is that the Court will hear nothing of what passes within that sanctum. What does this amount to but a practical declaration that the behaviour of juries when retired from the public eye will not bear the light? Nor is the ignorance or absurdity of uneducated juries confined to their private room—but is frequently displayed in open court by the most farcical verdicts. Not long since in the Sheriff's court when the usual question was put "For whom do you find?"—the reply was "We are magnanimous for the plaintiff." And only the other day on a woman indicted for keeping a disorderly house, the verdict was "Not guilty, but we hope she won't do it again." There is hardly an assize which would not furnish a chapter for "Punch."

Another evil, and a very great one, is the exclusion by law of certain kinds of evidence, because, as the phrase is in our law books, it would have too much influence with a jury. Thus until recently the testimony of the parties and all persons who had any legal interest in the success or failure of the action was excluded. On the same principle what is called "hearsay evidence" is with few exceptions rejected by our law. "If it were to be assumed that one long inured to judicial habits might be able to assign to hearsay evidence just so much and no more credit than it deserved, yet upon the minds of the jury, unskilled in the nature of judicial proofs, evidence of this kind would frequently make an erroneous impression. Being accustomed in the common concerns of life to act on hearsay and report, they would naturally be inclined to give such credit when acting judicially; they would be unable to reduce such evidence to its proper standard when placed in competition with more certain and satisfactory evidence; they would be apt to forget how little reliance ought to be placed upon evidence which may be so easily and securely fabricated (b)."

So when a man is tried for felony who has been before convicted of a similar crime, the law will not allow the jury to know of his former conviction until they have found him guilty of the present charge (6 & 7 W. 4, c, 111), because they would attach too much weight to it. This is the reason openly stated in the books. Now in excluding these and several other branches of evidence, the law just shuts up so many ways of arriving at the truth; not because they would not be of the greatest service in the hands of a thoroughly qualified and practised judge, but because the raw and inexperienced dozen of farmers or petty tradesmen do not know how to deal with them. In hundreds of cases it thus happens that the only avenues to the truth are closed. It is an every day affair for the knowledge of a loan, or a contract, or an essential fact in a cause, to be confined to a solitary witness since dead, but who has written an account of the transaction while fresh in his memory, 'ante litem motam,' and who was open to no suspicion. Yet in no such case is the evidence admissible, though there be no other to be got. Even a receipt for money by a witness since dead has been excluded.

Another evil, and of every day occurrence, is that causes involving long accounts or requiring a scrutiny into numerous matters of detail are utterly impracticable to be tried by a jury, and are therefore obliged to be referred to an arbitrator who can patiently examine and note down the details 'seriatim.' How constantly this occurs is well known to those in the habit of attending the courts; and when it does happen, the expense and delay of the trial is thrown away. Over and over again I have heard parties, before they got into court, declare that they would insist on having the case tried out, and would never consent to refer it to arbitration; but upon the attempt being made in court to go into the details in dispute, the judge, the jury, the counsel, and the parties, have all become convinced of the impracticability of dealing with it there, and it has by universal consent been turned over to an arbitrator. This is the consequence of setting twelve men to do what one could manage infinitely better.

The last evil I shall mention, and the greatest, is the number of erroneous verdicts that are come to, and of new trials that are requisite to correct them. "Trial by jury in civil cases," said Lord Mansfield, "could not subsist now without a power somewhere to grant new trials. There are numberless causes of false verdicts, without corruption or bad intention of the jurors. They may have heard too much of the matter before the trial, and imbibed prejudices without knowing it. The cause may be intricate: the examination may be so long as to distract and confound their attention.

"Most general verdicts include 'legal consequences,' as well as propositions of facts: in drawing these consequences the jury may mistake and infer directly contrary to law. The parties may be surprised by a case falsely made at the trial, which they had no reason to expect, and therefore could not come prepared to answer. If unjust verdicts obtained under these and a thousand like circumstances, were to be conclusive for ever, the determination of civil property in this method of trial would be very precarious and unsatisfactory. It is absolutely 'necessary to justice,' that there should upon many occasions be opportunities of 'reconsidering' the cause by a new trial' (c). That the power to rectify the mistakes of juries is requisite no one disputes; but new trials are a heavy grievance to the parties. They double the delay, anxiety, and expense of an action, and sometimes render it wholly abortive by protracting the proceedings until one of the parties dies or becomes insolvent, or leaves the country, or gets disgusted with the delay and abandons the suit, or gladly accepts an unprofitable compromise. But though a large part of the time of the courts is spent in motions for new trials, it would be a great mistake to suppose that the number of new trials granted on account of the errors of the jury represents the full extent of those errors. No: a crowd of cases must be added, in which the parties rather submit to a mistaken verdict than incur the risk and expense of appealing to the court,—another class in which the courts will not interfere with the discretion of the jury,—and a third, in which the courts refuse to send the case to a second jury on account of the smallness of the sum in dispute. In regard to this last description of cases, there is no correction for the mistakes of the jury; they have it all their own way.

This is in civil causes; but how is it in criminal cases, where new trials are never granted after an acquittal, and very rarely after a conviction, so that the errors of the jury go wholly uncorrected. Apply Lord Mansfield's observations to criminal trials, and what do they lead to? There is not a session or assize passes, but we see notorious criminals escape in spite of convincing evidence, and to aggravate the evil, the law never allows a man to be tried again on the same charge. It is thus that the whole herd of villians who live by plunder come to look on the law as a rotten old net, full of holes through which any slippery fish may escape.

I have now done with the mischiefs arising from trial by jury, not because the catalogue is exhausted but because time and patience would fail me to detail them all. And when I survey the numerous evils flowing from the defects of this tribunal, I cannot help thinking they will before long force on the public the consideration of the question, whether the time has not arrived when the wants of the age loudly call for an improved mode of trial, and when the jury must experience the same fate so far as its general application is concerned which the ordeal, the battle, and the law-wager have in turn undergone.

Some of the defects indeed which have been exposed are capable of an easy remedy whenever men shall cease to regard the jury system as an ark too sacred to be touched by the hand of innovation. The useless and excessive number which now composes a jury may be reduced, a majority may take place of unanimity, and the jury-room may cease to be the only place in which the law famishes innocent men; but how shall we get rid of the want of previous qualification, the rustic ignorance, the partiality, the prejudice, the rude haste, the want of publicity and responsibility, which are the most glaring evils of juries? These are defects which seem inherent in the system, and inseparable from it; they are organic "diseases" which can only be cured by "death". Though I should stand alone in this conviction, I will avow it. After long reflection on the numerous and heavy grievances which flow from the unlimited application of this form of trial, I for one am convinced that it is not adapted to the refinement of the age we live in, that it has had its day and must soon be thrown aside into the huge heap of antique legal lumber, or limited in its application to a very confined class of cases.

No one pretends to deny that it has served important uses in times past; that when it first arose and usurped the place of the ordeal and the battle, it was a great stride in the path of justice and civilisation; that it has often since then shielded the subject from the power of the crown, and the poor from the oppression of the rich; that it has tended to temper the rigid rules of law by the eternal principles of common sense and justice, and to harmonise the administration of an antiquated and technical system of law with the public feeling and opinion of the time being,—though even in this its merits have been over-rated. Neither is it necessary while introducing a better system, to deprive liberty of any security which it derives from the trial by jury. Retain it by all means if you will, in all prosecutions for political offences, and in every case wherein public liberty may be concerned or wherein the judge may possibly have a bias. But let all ordinary cases be heard by a man of superior discernment and practised skill, whose natural powers have been sharpened by a life spent in forensic contests, who cannot be easily deceived by a witness, because he is conversant with every kind of testimony; nor by an advocate, because he has been an advocate himself; who is fit to hear and to estimate at its true value every species of evidence hitherto excluded, which may open an avenue to the truth; whose attention is not to be exhausted by the length, nor his comprehension distracted by the complexity of the evidence: give the suitor I say, a man with these qualities, who performs his functions under the public eye, who is in no hurry to get away to his shop or his farm, whose very trade and business it is to weigh, investigate and decide on questions of doubt and difficulty: in a word, let the facts be decided by the same experienced judges as the law, and the whole body of the law will feel renewed and invigorated by the change. A great part of its supposed uncertainty will vanish, new light will pour in from sources of evidence now shut up, the scales of justice will be held with even hands, the heavy grievance of new trials will be vastly diminished, the suitor will obtain his rights with greater speed, economy and certainty, and the criminal will no longer find refuge in the sophistry of counsel or the weakness of juries. (d).

(a) "See observations of Barons Parke and Alderson in "Burgess v. Langley," 1 Dowling & Lowndes, 23.
(b) Starkie on "Evidence," p. 38., n.

(c) Bright v. Eynon, 1 Burrows, 393-4.

(d) In concluding these pages, the writer cannot forbear a reflection on the felicity of the times we live in, when we feel our liberties so secure, as to expose without apprehension the infirmities of that ancient Institution which was in days gone by the only refuge of liberty! A Frenchman or Italian would be apt to exclaim of us, "O fortunatos nimium. sua si bona norint."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th September.

424.—Detail for the week ending 26th Instant:—

To-day, Friday, 25th Inst.—All Recruits and would be Recruits of the current season will Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. for approval by the Commanding Officer.

Saturday, 26th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

425.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily except Sundays.

426. Extract from Government Resolution No 5691 dated General Department Bombay Castle 16th September 1908 is published for information:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

William Henry Cardale to be Captain vice Captain (Honorary Major) W B Chambers transferred to the Supernumerary List dated 11th August 1908.

427 Command—Captain W. H Cardale is posted to "H" Coy and will take over Command with effect from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. B.

BY THE WAY.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SIR WALTER SCOTT.

San Francisco seems to have taken the lead in celebrating—as has been done in Glasgow and Edinburgh for some years past—the birthday of Sir Walter Scott. At a great gathering in the Golden City of all the Scottish Societies on August 15 the Mayor—Edward Robeson Tailor—read a long poem, one stanza of which runs:

The Muse may point to kinglier names,
Emblazoned on her golden roll;
But well she knows that on it flames
No manlier man, no greater soul.

Professor Henry Morze Stephens, as orator on the occasion, happily said that while Burns had interpreted Scotchmen to themselves, Scott had interpreted them to the world.

HOW SANKEY CAME TO ENGLAND.

Among a number of interesting recollections of the late Mr. Sankey in the current issue of the "Christian" is an account by Mr. W. Hind Smith of how Sankey came to sing in England. It arose out of a casual visit paid by Mr. Moody and Mr. Smith to a Manchester music-hall in 1872: "After an evening meeting," writes Mr. Smith, "Mr. Moody said, 'Where do the people spend their evenings?' I replied that the music-hall was the chief place. 'Let's go to some of them,' said Mr. Moody. I took him first to a popular place in Deansgate, where we heard a girl singing. Mr. Moody, in his own quaint way, said, 'That lass has got hold of the audience. I see the people like to hear good singing.' From this place we went to the Oxford Music Hall, where the people were crowding in after the close of the theatres. . . . As we stood, Mr. Moody said something like this, 'I say, Hind Smith, I see the people will have good singing. I have a friend in America connected with the Y. M. C. A. who is a splendid singer; his name is Sankey; if I live to come over again I will bring him with me—see if I don't.'"

He did and the result everybody knows.

AN ATLANTIC PETROLEUM PIPE-LINE.

The Channel Tunnel or M. Hersent's proposed twenty-two-mile bridge from Folkestone to Cape Grisnez is likely to materialise before the latest American project is a "fait accompli." This is nothing less than a line of huge pipes beneath the Atlantic to transport oil from the American oilfields direct to Europe. Several lengthy pipe-lines are, however, already in use for a similar purpose, and one fifty-one miles long conveys petroleum from Texas and California across the Isthmus of Panama. But Europe, we believe, is in this one particular still ahead of the States, and possesses the longest petroleum pipe-line in the one completed last year to connect Baku, on the Caspian Sea, with Batoum on the Black Sea. Hitherto the oil has been conveyed in great tanks by rail; but by the pipe-line, which is 550 miles long, over 400,000,000 gallons can be passed between Baku and the Black Sea port yearly.

THE BICYCLE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The best of all methods of progression in Central Africa—however astonishing it may seem—is, according to Mr. Winston Churchill, in the "Strand Magazine," the bicycle: In the dry season the paths through the bush, smoothed by the feet of natives afford an excellent surface. Even when the track is only two feet wide, and when the densest jungle rises on either side and almost meets above the head, the bicycle skims along, swishing through the grass and brushing the encroaching bushes, at a fine pace; and, although at every few hundred yards sharp rocks, loose stones, a watercourse, or a steep hill compel dismounting, a good seven-miles an hour can usually be maintained. And think what this means. From my own experience I should suppose that with a bicycle twenty-five to thirty miles a day could regularly be covered in Uganda, and if only the porters could keep up, all journeys could be nearly trebled, and every white officer's radius of action proportionately increased. Nearly all the British officers Mr, Churchill met already possessed and used bicycles, and even the native chiefs are beginning to acquire them. The motor, we suppose, is sure to follow.

THE HAMBLEDON MEMORIAL.

The Hambledon Cricket Memorial, will mark the site of many a famous match engaged in by the famous "Hambledon Men." It is erected near the historic Bat and Ball Inn on Broad Halfpen ny Down, and forms an imposing landmark as well as a monument to cricket history. It is a pity that so many of the Hambledon records were destroyed in a fire which took place at Lord's in 1825, and much of the club's history was thereby lost for ever. But we know that Richard Nyren was the founder about 1750, and that the Hambledon Men had no equals for nearly half a century. Nyren left the Hampshire village in 1791, and from that date the fortunes of the club declined.

THE NEW MASTER OF ST. JOHN'S, CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Robert Forsyth Scott, who is to succeed Dr. Taylor in the Mastership of St. John's College, Cambridge, had two obvious claims upon his college. During a long tenure of office as Senior Bursar he had so admirably managed the extensive estates that St. John's has suffered less by the fall in agricultural rents than many smaller colleges. Mr. Scott has also written a delightful history of St. John's, and a natural disposition to elect the college historian to the vacant throne has recently been manifested at Oxford—in the cases of Oriel and Trinity—as well as at Cambridge.

SOME OF ELLEN TERRY'S "AUDIENCES."

"One of the best 'audiences' that actor or actress could wish for was Mr. Gladstone." So writes Miss Terry in the current "McClure's Magazine. The G.O.M. used often to attend the Lyceum performances occupying a little seat in the O. P. entrance. One night Miss Terry thought he would catch cold, and she lent him a white scarf. He was, she says, one of the most comfortable people to talk to that she has ever met. Lord Randolph Churchill was another visitor to the Lyceum, being a great admirer of Irving: He confessed to me once (Miss Terry tells) that he had never read a play of Shakespeare's in his life, but that after seeing Henry act he thought it was time to begin. A very few days later he astonished us with his complete and masterly knowledge of at least half a dozen of the plays.—Miss Terry regarded Lord Randolp as a perfect person to meet at dinner or supper—"brilliantly entertaining and queerly simple."

THE "SUPERS" AND THE GUM.

Concerning the American habit of chewing gum Miss Terry writes: In "Faust" we "carried" about six leading devils for the Brocken scene and recruited the forty others from local talent in the different towns that we visited. Their general instructions were to throw up their arms and look fierce at certain music cues. One night I noticed a girl going through the most terrible contortions with her jaw, and thought I must say something. "That's right, dear. Very good, but don't exaggerate." "How?" was all the answer that I got; and the girl continued to make faces as before. I was contemplating a second attempt, when Templeton, the limelight man, who had heard me speak to her, touched me gently on the shoulder. "Beg pardon, miss, she don't mean it. She's only 'chewing gum'." Miss Terry says they always had to be prepared for the chewing of gum among their American supers, "whether they were angels, or devils, or courtiers."

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIPS

MR. TREE'S AMBITION.

Next Saturday evening writes a correspondent under date 4th September in the presence of that "large and distinguished company" which can always be counted upon to turn up at "first nights" at His Majesty's, and "fashionable weddings" at St. Paul's Knightbridge, Mr. Tree will unfold the picturesque result of a long-established ambition, to play Mephistopheles. There has been so much devilment in most of the characters with which we associate the actor's name, that the principle of practice making perfect will receive it's deathwarrant if Mr, Tree fails to get level with the expectations of his audience. How he has escaped the part for so long is a mystery. He has informed the interviewer that he was very anxious to play Mephistopheles, many years ago, to Mr. George Alexander's "Faust," but the disinclination of Mr. Alexander to fall in with the scheme is not an entirely satisfactory explanation of the late arrival of next Saturday's experiment. After all, Mephistopheles is "the" part. And perhaps that was why Mr, George Alexander, with actor-managerial visions on his horizon, was not, to employ an expressive vulgarism, "taking any."

HIS FIRST DEVIL.

The first devilish character which brought Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree (as he was always billed in the early days) into prominence, as a player of villains of the deepest dye, was the Italian scoundrel, Macari, in "Called Back," produced at the Prince's (now the Prince of Wales') theatre. The play was an adaptation from Hough Conway's sensational novel, and the adaptation, curiously enough, was from the pen of one of the authors of the new version of "Faust"—to wit, Mr. Comyns Carr. So that Mr. Carr can claim the unique distinction of having assisted in providing Mr. Tree with his first Satanic part and his last—speaking from the moment. The late Miss Aliee Lingard, a brilliant yet homely actress of the Mrs. Kendal-Army Roselle type, was the heroine, of "Called Back," and the way she had of starting forward, as if in pain when the villain came up behind her and touched her on the shoulder, led to a burlesque of Mr. Comyns Carr's play being called "The Scalded Back; or, Goming Scars."

THE CAYENNE TEST.

I am not suggesting that there is anything seriously Satanic in the composition of Mr. Tree, but I "present" the following significant reminiscence, nevertheless. One night at the now extinct Fielding Club, many more years ago than I enjoy the reckoning of, the conversation of a few of the members turned upon Mr. Beerbohm Tree's weakness—which was really his strength—for villains. There was an actor present—it was poor Arthur Dacree—who declared that Tree was positively miserable the whole time he was in the respectable comedies of T. W. Robertson, on tour. He was thirsting to play a villain, like Henry S. Leigh's young man, who sang:

Serene would be my days, and bright;
My deeds exceptionally good;
But I would cork my brow at night,
And look as naughty as I could.

x x x x x x

An on my grave, when I am dead,
I'd have no "jacet" with its "hie;"
But just this little phrase instead:
"He played the villains at the Vic."

"And do you know," said Dacre, mysteriously "I am told that he can eat cayenne pepper as if it were powdered sugar! I tell you it's most uncanny!" Soon after the words were spoken, in walked Beerbohm Tree and Jacques Fernandez from the Prince's—the Macari and the Dr. Caneri of "Called Back"—and sat down to supper. In a saucer by the cruet was a piece of dried fruit—capsicum. is it called?—from which cayenne pepper is made, and Dacre purposely drew general attention to it by daring one of his friends to chew a portion of it. The friend made the experiment, and nearly had a fit. James Fernandez cut off an infinitesimal chip, and snatched it out of his mouth almost before he had put it in. Tree took a piece as large as a shilling, chewed it quietly up and went on eating his supper as if he had merely eaten an olive. Is there, I wonder, any connection between this circumstance and the unquenchable desire of Mr, Tree's soul to disport itself in the character of Mephistopheles?

THE ABANDONED VILLAIN AGAIN.

I am told that my story in last week's M. A. P., concerning Mr. George Scott, one time player of villains, and now the manager of the Alhambra, has a parallel in the experiences of another actor. What theatrical anecdote has not? A Blackpool landlady refuse to give board and lodging to Mr. Scott because she had seen him as the villain, Levison, in "East Lynne," and she was a respectable woman, and could show her marriage lines, etc. A correspondent writing from the Green Room Club says that something very similar once happened to that deepest of deeply-dyed villains, Mr. W. L. Abingdon, who for so many seasons was wont to arouse the highly-complimentary anger of the Adelphi gallery. Mr. Abingdon fell into playing stage villains soon after he ran away from school, and was for some time a noted "terror" of melodrama in the small provincial towns of England. To a theatre in one of these towns went his landlady one night to see, my correspondent thinks, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." The next morning the good woman bounced into the villian's room, and informed him that he must leave her house "immediate." "I seed you last night at the theayter," she screamed, "and I don't want the likes of you under "my" roof, I tell you."

"You can't turn me out," said the then youthful villain to the enraged lady. "I've paid you twelve shillings in advance, and—" "Here," she interrupted him, as she fished for the deposit money from a pocket in her petticoat, "here's your precious twelve shillings! "I" don't want no money what ain't come by honest! You pinched it, I'll be bound," she cried, smacking it down no the table before him. Twelve shillings was a large sum to the actor in those struggling days, and as it was Friday, and he would, in any case, be leaving for another town on the morrow, he lost no time in gathering up the money and his belongings, and "clearing out." Two shillings paid for a bed and breakfast elsewhere, and Mr. Abingdon awoke on Saturday ten shillings to the good.

FALCONRY is about the cheapest sport in existence, so there is no reason, says a writer in "Fry's Magazine," why the working man should not enjoy it, that is where there is common land. It is also the most humane blood sport. The pursued has always the advantage. Then when the end does come, how often death is instantaneous. There is too no escaping with an ugly wound. If escape at all is effected the quarry gets away unharmed.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has been at Highbury since his return from the Continent. What change there is in his condition is in the right direction, a Home correspondent writes, During the fine weather he spends a great deal of time out of doors, but his exercise is practically confined to the gardens and grounds. He is unable to get about without some little assistance, but his interest in public affairs is as keen as ever.

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A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria,
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.
The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family
H.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

IRRITATION AFTER SHAVING

That painful, irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and raw, you should use Pond's.

POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE

and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, outbreaks in the skin, sores, piles, etc. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bed-room, in the nursery; indeed it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½d. 2/3d. and 4/6d. Ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Instantly cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects, and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 24.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	85 5/8	un	obgd
do. Rentes	...	95 3/4	un	obgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	99 3/4	un	obgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	63 1/8	1-16	
Bar Silver in London	...	23 15-16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence		24		1/16
do. in New York	...	52	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·11 1/2	un	obgd
do. do. do. Berlin	...	20·39 3/4	un	obgd
do. do. do. New York	...	4·85 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate		2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			un	chgd
3 months' sight		1 7/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills				
6 months' sight		2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills		2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills		3	un	obgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	5/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	7/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s 3 13/16d.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77 10½.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.

At the periodical biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 43,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 9,00,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 7,50,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 60,00,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

Average rate of allotments, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·94

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening including last Public Sales ... ...Rs. 80,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 60,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...	...	...	Dull.
Futures	...	...	...	Firm.
East Indian	...	...	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	...	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	...	...	3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...			200
Imports	...	...	...	1,000
Mid-Americans	...	..		5·35+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...			7 13/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·87	4·79	4·76	4·74	4·73
+10	+08	+08	+08	+07
F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.		May-June.
4·74	4·75	4·76		4·76
+07	+07	+07		+06

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	42,000
Do. do. last year	...	33,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	22,000
Do to Continent	...	9,000
Spot Cotton—9·40+10		Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·94+11		
Do. do. Dec. 8·75+10		

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1/16—unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·77+08
Do. do. Dec. 8·71+08
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

The American Census Bureau figures are the final for the season of the crop just finished.

Consumption 45,80,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 46 3/4 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—48—Sept.-Oct.—Hamberg—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/6 unchgd.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	...	...	£ 72
Yellow Metal	...	...	d. 6 1/4

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow		...36s.
" " Mutton Tallow		...36s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction	...	...Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [24TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees	500	Dubai	M. Mackenzie and Co.
1 Case Sovs.....	7,500	Jeddah ...	The B. and P. S. N. Co.
7 Packages Sovs.	28,545		
Gold Coins .	5,489	Jeddah ...	Sundry Importers.
Rupees	1,100		

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—

The market opened for T.T. at 1s. 3 29-32d., Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d. and Credits (3 months) at 1s. 4 3-32d. A small business for the mail was done for Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d. but none of the Banks were sellers of T.T. at 1s. 3 15-16d. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France		168 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	173

Government Paper :—

The market opened and closed steady for cash and Settlement at 95-10, the rate for the 2nd Settlement having opened at 95-8 and declined at the close to 95-7. A fair amount of business has passed. Calcutta quotations are Ready 95-8 and Forward (one month) 95-7.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95-10
1st Settlement	...	" 95-10
2nd Settlement	...	" 95-7

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London has declined further by 1-16d. in both items, the prices being 23 15-16 and 24, respectively, for ready and forward (2 months) steady. New York is unchanged at 52. The local market opened at 61-9 ex-duty for October settlement and advanced an eighth before the close of the day, a small amount of business having passed. Bar gold is steady as below.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	61	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	61	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	61	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

With better advices from Home markets our market is steady and prices are Re. 1 to 2 higher, but there is no enquiry from Emporters for new crop or ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	225	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	228	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon ...	204	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	197	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	197	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	188	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	19 3-4	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	189-190	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ..	180	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	169	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	5,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
4·85	4·77	4·74	4·72
—02			

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·72	4·72	4·73	4·74	4·74
—01		—02		

MISCELLANEOUS

Linseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0
Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 7 12 0 R. D.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore ... ... Rs. 8 1 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat ... ... " 9 3 0 "
Yellow Cawnpore ... ... " 9 1 0 "
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 15 0
Apl.-May. ... ... " 9 6 0 R.D
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 3 12 6
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 5 2 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready. ...Rs. 6 3 6
Forward ... ... " 6 7 6 R.D.
Tone—Steadier.

Wheat :—

White Pussi 85 p c....Rs. 5 10 0 April-May R. D.
White Delhi, ... " 5 5 0 " "
Tone.—Steadier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay		1,460
India		62 1-2
Indian Specie Bank		51 3-4

Mills :—

David		380
Kohinoor		770
Manockji Petit		3,262 1-2
Standard		1,370 N.D.

Presses :—

New Mofussil		630

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...		309
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary		365
Central India Mining		300
Ootaba Land and Mill... ...		1,080
Teacher & Co.		610
Port Canning		457 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej		562 1-2
Amritsar-Patti		115
Tapti-Valley		440

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,413	bales.
Wheat	9,397	cwts.
Linseed	49	"
Rapeseed	152	"
Gingellyseed	1,517	"
Poppyseed	43	"
Groundnuts	205	"
Castorseed	6,285	"
Rice	1,181	"
Myrabollams	803	"
Cottonseed	2,185	"
Mowraseed	1,039	"
Gram	412	"
Joowar	1,114	"
Maize	38	"

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 24.

There has been a large business put through during the past week for the June, July and August shipment of new crop wheat to Hull.

For near positions there is not so much doing, and business is from hand to mouth only.

Fine weather prevails threughout the District and conditions are most favourable for a bumper rabi crop.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Sept on 138·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	2,000	800	30	2,830
Or per mile of Railway...	14	6	...	20
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	20,459	11,220	261	31,940
Total for 10 weeks ...	22,479	12,020	291	34,770
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,756	646	23	2,316
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	17	5	...	22
Total to corresp date do.	12,903	5,930	555	19,588

Increase for the week ... ... Rs. 614
Do. to date ... Rs. 15,712

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Sept. on 172·8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week ...	500	50	.....	550
Or per mile of Railway ...	99	3	....	32
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	3,106	951	9	4,066
Total for 11 week..	3,606	1,031		4,616
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	434	126	.....	560
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	7	....	32
Total to corresponding date do. ...	3,971	1,943	12	5 826

Decrease for the week ... ... Rs. 10
Do. to date ... Rs. 1,210

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,460
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 "	62½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	2 "	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 "	631
	O. 50	50	1½ "	18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	3 "	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 "	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12·10	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £7 5½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	182
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Bijar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	650
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co	250	250	1½	615
Bombay United ...	200	200	20	508
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India ...	500	500	85	1,720
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Dhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd 1,090
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	230
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	160
Crowa	500	500	qr. 60	1,260
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	990
David	250	250	20	378½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	70	610
Empress	500	500	25	200
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	470
Hydershad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	150½
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	25	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	75	308
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	70	410
Khandesh	1,000	615	75	993
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor	500	500	75	760
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,450
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,760
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	50
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 680
Phoenix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	575
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	215
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,310
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,335
Textile	500	500	30	xd 1,165
Union (V. Gopalji) ...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.
Akbar	750	750	3,200	125
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	105	15
Braul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	275	14
Fort	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	50
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	133½	11½
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Gtn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	12	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	25
N. w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	857	50
New Berar	500	500	520	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,075	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	850	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	490	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.	500	500	40	575
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¼	15
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	138
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10,550
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	824	xd 2,650
Bombay Electric ...	P. 210	10	p. c. 6	xd 158
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	140
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	9174
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	370
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 297½
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	50
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divid 10	105
Kemp and Co	100	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	8.	95
Oriental Govt. Security Life A	100	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	57
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 30	54
Port Canning Co....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	4574
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 50
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£ 15	...	div. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	50
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	610

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	50	50	6 p. c.	58½
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 "	115
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 "	xd 440
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd 104

"SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK"

(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER)

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Specially built for Extreme Climates. Built in solid cases;

AND ARE OBTAINABLE ON THE DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM OR CASH.

Mignon Horizontal Grand 7 octaves, 5 ft. 5 1/2 in. long, and 4 ft. 8 in. wide, Rs. 1,600.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S Opinion of the SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

"THE TONE IS SUPERB."

Sir Edward Elgar writes: The Schiedmayer Piano arrived quite safely. The tone of the instrument is superb, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to play upon it.

Upright piano, 7 octaves, half oblique, 4 ft. 1 1/2 in. high, 4ft. 9 in. wide.....Rs. 850

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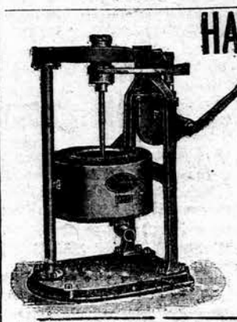

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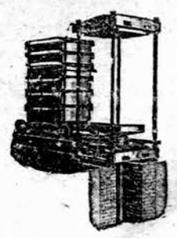

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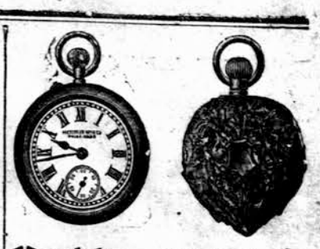

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